THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

MARCH, 1807.

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BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

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London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Whiteh.
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
M. Post—Ledger
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
Traveller—News
Commer. Chron.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Bristol 6
Birmingham 3
Blackburn
Bury S. Edmund's
CAMBRIDGE
Canterbury 2
Carli.—Chester
Chelmsford 2
Cornw.—Covent.
Cumberland
Doncaster—Derb.
Dorchest.—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc.
Halifax
Hampshire 2
Hereford, Hull 2
IRELAND 38
Ipsw. 2, Kentish 2
Lancast.—Leicest.
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 5
Maidstone
Manchester 4
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norf.—Norwi. 2
Nottingham
OXFORD 2. Portf.
Reading—Salisb.
SCOTLAND 13
Salop—Sheffield
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewsb.—Sussex
Staffordshire
Stamford—Tyne
Wakefi.—Warw.
Winch.—Worc. 2
YORK 3, Jersey

Bank 3per Ct. 3per Cent. Anner Ct. Imper Ct. Long Ch. Short Ch. Chelsea

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1807.

Meteorological Diary for February 1807. By Dr. Pole, Bristol.

Days No.	M. 8 h. Gr. heat	Inches 30ths.	WEATHER.
1	23 34	29-16	cloudy at times
2	28 38	29-13	cloudy, rainy, some snow
3	31 39	29- 8	cloudy at times, some rain, windy
4	32 40	29- 8	mostly cloudy
5	36 40	29- 7	cloudy at times, showery
6	36 45	29-10	cloudy at times, some rain
7	34 43	29-10	mostly clear
8	41 46	29-15	mostly cloudy, frequent rain
9	47 50	29-15	mostly cloudy and rainy, very high wind
10	30 47	29-17	morn. clear, aft. cloudy and rainy, very high wind
11	48 52	29-18	cloudy, some rain, very high wind
12	46 52	30- 4	mostly clear
13	44 53	30- 3	cloudy
14	42 53	30- 3	cloudy at times
15	42 54	30- 3	clear
16	46 53	30	mostly cloudy, even. rain
17	36 40	29-18	morn. clear, aft. cloudy, rain and snow
18	25 31	29-18	cloudy at times, some snow
19	26 36	30- 5	morn. clear, aft. cloudy
20	38 46	30- 5	mostly cloudy, some rain
21	39 46	29-19	cloudy, some rain, even. high wind
22	42 47	29-17	cloudy, rainy, windy
23	36 44	29-18	clear
24	31 45	30- 1	morn. clear, aft. cloudy, some rain
25	30 30	29-14	morn. cloudy, aft. rainy
26	36 40	29-18	morn. cloudy, aft. clear
27	29 36	30- 3	morn. clear, aft. snow and hail
28	26 34	30-12	clear.

The average degrees of temperature, as noted at eight o'clock in the morning, are 35 22-28; those of the corresponding month, in the year 1806, were 37-$\frac{1}{4}$; and that of 1805 were 35 6-7.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is 2 inches 15-100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1806, was 2 inches 14-100ths; that of 1805, 2 inches 30-100ths; 1804, 2 inches, 48-100ths; and 1803, 2 inches 27-100ths.

Progress of Vegetation.—Crocuses are going out, almond trees are in bloffom, apricot bloom nearly open, the foliage of the early trees begins to expand.

Meteorological Table for March, 1807. By W. Cary, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1807.
Feb.	°	°	°		
25	31	35	46	29,54	cloudy
26	37	40	32	,83	fair
27	28	37	30	30,00	showers of snow
28	32	38	32	,42	fair
M. 1	32	39	33	,64	cloudy
2	33	42	39	,48	cloudy
3	30	41	39	,08	cloudy
4	37	42	28	29,86	cloudy
5	25	33	25	,82	fair
6	28	37	32	,81	fair at night
7	32	30	32	,95	showers of snow
8	38	46	35	,70	fair
9	36	89	34	,49	storm of snow
10	31	30	33	30,00	storm of snow
11	33	38	34	,10	storm of snow
12	33	39	35	,21	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts	Weather in Mar. 1807.
	°	°	°		
13	26	46	36	30,33	fair
14	34	38	32	,01	cloudy
15	32	40	30	29,95	storm of snow
16	28	37	25	,79	cloudy
17	28	39	31	,56	fair
18	40	50	34	,30	showery
19	33	46	35	,08	fair
20	32	50	40	30,00	fair
21	40	54	41	,31	cloudy
22	44	50	38	,42	fair
23	37	44	35	,48	fair
24	32	43	35	,20	fair
25	32	42	37	,39	cloudy
26	36	40	37	,10	cloudy

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For MARCH, 1807.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF THE BISHOP OF LEON,

(Continued from p. 102.)

PRIVATE contributions had been made soon after the Bishop's arrival in England, not only by Lord Arundel, and many of the wealthy Roman Catholics, but by the Marquis of Buckingham, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Camelford, Mr. Burke, Mr. Meynell, Mr. Metcalfe, and others, to the amount of above 5000*l.*; this had gonea great way towards the relief of the few hundred persons who had been driven to this country in the interval of those months.

The successive oppressions and persecutions, particularly of the French Clergy, both individually and collectively, during the remainder of the year 1791, and the whole of the year 1792, are too well known to require a minute description in this place. If they afford instances of the most savage cruelty and barbarity in such numbers as to constitute them the acts of almost a whole nation, which was at least passive on the occasion, they afford likewise the most heroic examples of Christian piety, fortitude, and patience, that are to be met with in the pages of history. But it was not till after the atrocities of August and September 1792*, that they were under the necessity of flying by hundreds and by thousands to the neighbouring kingdoms. Many thousands fled to Flanders, to Holland and Germany, to Italy and to Spain; from Brittany and Normandy they chiefly flocked to this country, where, by means of the Ocean, they escaped more expeditiously the fury of their enemies, though many were lost in their passage.

Every part of the coast opposite to France, particularly of Kent and Sussex, was daily crowded with French Emigrant Clergy: they were every where received with the utmost Christian charity and hospitality†. The Bishop of Leon was at this time at Wardour Castle, the hospitable seat of Lord Arundel, who was expecting a visit from their Majesties in their way from Weymouth. He immediately hastened up to London to his lodgings at Mrs. Silburn's in Queen Street, Bloomsbury, to whom he had been recommended on his first arrival in England in the preceding year.

Here he had found a hostess, of a different rank, indeed, and situation in life to the hostess of Shunem, but of the same humane and tender heart, not only impressed with the highest respect for his sacred character, but alive also to all the finer feelings of sensibility and Christian charity. He had resided there since his arrival in a small chamber, solely occupied in administering to the wants of his brethren, who had been daily arriving from their own miserable country. Mrs. Silburn was the widow of a cooper who had left no children of his own, but had supported those of his brother, two sons and two daughters; he had died a few years before in indifferent circumstances; notwithstanding which, his widow continued to maintain and educate them, though she had hardly any other means than those of letting lodgings; but her character, her œconomy, her benevolence, and exemplary conduct, had created her numerous friends. The rent of the Bishop's room was not high, but she demanded nothing, and received

* *Vide* Baruel's History of the French Clergy, and Maton de la Varennes. The detail of these cruelties is hardly credible, and must ever be the disgrace of humanity.

† *Vide* Abbe Baruel's Account.

ceived from him less than her accustomed rent.

Hitherto the Bishop had been supported by a few occasional remittances from France. He had declined many offers of the English Nobility who knew his merit and pitied his situation.

But though the number of those who arrived here, previous to August and September 1792, was not inconsiderable, yet they were few in comparison of those who landed here soon after that period, when they, who had not taken the oaths to their new Government, were hunted and slaughtered like sheep at Paris, and from one end of France to the other, not only individually but in bodies, and almost without exception.

It appears from returns at the Custom House, which are printed, that there landed in the different ports of this kingdom, in the first three weeks of September:

13 Sept. . . 2343 } 4045.
21 Sept. . . 1702 }

To the honour of this country they were received every where here with open arms; it seemed to them that it had been done in concert, with one common consent. M. Bignel, himself one of those unhappy persons, gives this account:

"Every vessel that arrived seemed to have been foreseen by the English through an instinct of benevolence: they flocked to the Landing-place to offer us lodgings and refreshments; they seemed more concerned for us than we were for ourselves; carriages were hired for us; a list of our benefactors would equal the history of our misfortunes; but I write of the benevolence of the Nation at large: it would be a pleasing, but not an easy task, to give an adequate idea of the services of Lord and Lady George Cavendish to many of those Priests whom they received on their landing, whom they entertained under their roof, and whose expences they defrayed during their journey to London.

"This was a new spectacle to me, long habituated to the tumult of arms: we beheld it with astonishment, and our hearts enjoyed it with delight: we admired, we blessed it in every town and every village through which we passed.

"Many of them remained where Providence itself seemed to have landed them, but as their numbers daily increased in each port and its neighbourhood, they were farther assisted, and advised to repair to the metropolis, where more general and permanent relief might be obtained. They were stopt at the country seats of the Nobility and Gentry to afford them rest, money put into their pockets; such as declined because they did not want it were told that it might be of use to others of their brethren; they were frequently met on the road by persons who paid their expences, and sometimes defrayed the whole of their journey to London."

It was about the middle of September that the writer of this account, who happened to be in London, and was an eye-witness of the arrival of many of these unhappy persons, conferred with Philip Metcalfe, Esq. (then Member of Parliament for Plympton), who had been one of the first contributors to the support of their predecessors, and proposed to him the propriety, and indeed necessity, of calling a general meeting for the purpose of more extensive relief. He then found out, and for the first time became acquainted with, the Bishop of St. Pol de Leon. After enquiring from him what sums had been already contributed, and learning that the funds for this purpose were on the point of being exhausted, the intention of a general subscription was suggested for the Relief of the French Clergy; and the writer was employed by the Bishop in copying a paper just given him by Mr. Burke, entitled "Case of the Suffering Clergy of France, Refugees in the British Dominions," afterwards printed and circulated; in which the misfortunes of the French Emigrants in general were painted with the usual ability of that eloquent writer and amiable man.

An advertisement was put into the newspapers on the 15th September, as follows:

"FRENCH CLERGY.

"The horrid Massacres of the Clergy at Paris, and their general Proscription throughout France, have driven them in great numbers to seek an asylum in England. It is confidently hoped that a difference in religious persuasion, or political opinions, will not shut the hearts of the English Nation against their suffering brethren, their fellow creatures, and their fellow Christians."

A meeting took place the 20th, when a Committee of 60 Noblemen and Gentlemen, among whom were the Duke of Portland, the Bishop of London, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Burke, Sir B. Watson, Mr. Wilberforce, and many

many others, distinguished for their rank, their abilities, and their philanthropy.

The Bishop of St. Pol de Leon, being referred to in Mr. Burke's Address, attended the Committee a few days after, and having explained to them the mode in which he had hitherto relieved the sufferers, he was desired to continue to relieve them in England and Jersey in the same manner he had hitherto done; and Messrs. Wright and Co. Bankers, were authorized to answer his drafts. From this time, and indeed before, the Bishop's lodgings became the head quarters and general rendezvous of all the French Clergy.

The house of his hostess was filled from morn to night, and her labour and assiduities were unremitting and incessant to administer all sorts of comfort, and all sorts were wanting, particularly to the sick and infirm. Her house for some weeks, and indeed some months, was more like an hospital than a decent lodging.

The Committee being formed, and a short time having elapsed, the Bishop, to whom almost all had been addressed, and whom all looked up to as their guardian angel, besides the good advice as well as assistance he was always ready to give them, prepared for the press some general hints and observations for their conduct. They began in this manner.

"The first sentiment with which every French Ecclesiastic ought to be impressed on arriving in this hospitable nation, has undoubtedly been a lively sense of gratitude to God, for having rescued him from the dangers to which he has been exposed in his own unhappy country. We find in this asylum, to which his Providence has conducted us, the utmost sensibility and sympathy. In this nation, formerly the rival of our own, which among us has not met with friends and brothers, eager to compensate for all his sufferings, an emulation in supplying relief increasing always with our numbers and our necessities?

"Such humanity in a generous nation can only be compensated by the warmth and sincerity of our prayers for its prosperity. These prayers are become our real duty; gratitude is a duty in all, especially in ecclesiastics. It will be most grateful to our piety to pay this tribute of our hearts to a whole Nation of Benefactors."

He then proceeds to give them spiritual advice as to their Religious Duties, and thus continues:

"Escaped from the sword of assassins, we are still exposed to the calumny of our enemies, who already spread abroad that we are applying for charity which we do not want, and which we waste on unnecessary objects: these reproaches are undoubtedly without foundation, as we cannot believe that any French Priest would be so inconsiderate as to frequent the theatre or any place of public amusement, &c. Prudence requiring the greatest circumspection in our words and actions, it is highly important not to enter into any argument relative to the government or religion of the country where we are so happy as to find an asylum. The Clergy are desired also to avoid assembling together in any numbers, and especially at the Committee established in Bloomsbury." And he thus concludes: "It is above all things necessary that every one should prove himself a true disciple of Jesus Christ, that the name of God may not be dishonoured in the presence of those with whom his Divine Providence has procured us so favourable a reception and such generous protectors."

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *March 6.*

THE late Dr. Adam Smith, in his celebrated Treatise on the Wealth of Nations, states the expediency of guarding against such a multiplication of paper-money as would fill the greater part of the circulation of the country; vol. I. p. 486, 6th edition. The present great increase of this kind of money, and its probable effects on the commerce, industry, and coin of the country, have given rise to the following observations:

Various occasions frequently occur for negotiating bills of exchange; and these, where there are effects on hand, justly claim due honour; otherwise, the larger their amount, the greater is the risk, and too often the mischief, to the involved parties.

But bankers' promissory notes appear the far greater part of our paper circulation. The privilege of issuing these was formerly pretty much confined to the Bank of England, a chartered Company; since which many private banking-houses being established, especially of late years, this privilege, but without the charter, hath also obtained much among them. With these notes they accommodate their customers as money,

money, and use divers other means of negotiating them, to the alarming decrease of that more substantial and equal measure of value, gold and silver; a pledge always bearing a value in itself, equal to the thing it represents.

In proportion to the quantity of paper thus made to serve the purposes of money, must the currency be increased. Now supposing this divided into five parts, and one of these parts reserved for occasional demands, the remaining four may be accounted the floating part of this increase. This (in the hands of a few compared with the body at large) must not remain inactive. But so vast a sum as this confessedly must now be, cannot move without producing some effect; such part as may be added to the circulation of the country, especially where amply supplied before, brings more money into the market, of course changes the proportion between money and goods, and makes articles dearer: nor can this fail of the consequence, however slow in operation *; and how plainly is this exemplified in the great advance of not only articles of commerce, but of almost all estates real and personal.

The remaining part of this vast sum, which the circulation of the country cannot absorb, the bankers must endeavour to make productive another way; this excess or overflow, the Doctor considers as our gold and silver converted into a fund for a new trade, and may be employed in purchasing foreign goods for home consumption, either (he says) in every respect hurtful to society or promoting industry; for the paper, as he justly observes, cannot go abroad: and this indeed appears to account for the alarming decrease of our gold and silver money before noticed, which of itself, independently of every other consideration, is a matter much to be regretted.

Should there still remain any part which cannot be employed in either of the before-mentioned or other ways, such we may naturally conclude will revert in notes on the banks which issued them, but not without contributing a proportionate effect of raising the markets during this operation.

If it be found policy to substitute notes payable to bearer, for any part of our gold and silver money; would it not be better, either to confine it to the State, or to oblige all who issue them, to take out a licence, or do it by charter, seeing they primarily are the persons benefited?

The chief argument for paper-money that I remember, is the same which in the Treatise before quoted, p. 483, is produced for dealers opening accounts with bankers, namely that of rendering a greater part of their capitals active and productive than would otherwise be so. "The gold and silver money (says the Author) which circulates in any country, is in the same manner as the ready money of the dealer, all dead stock. The judicious operations of banking, by substituting paper in the room of a great part of this gold and silver, enable the country to convert a great part of this dead stock into active and productive stock." Now granting this for the public weal, doth it not follow, that the country at large making the sacrifice, should reap the benefit of such conversion? But one main stress of the argument seems to lie on the judicious operations of banking; how then shall we guard against the contrary, since we are told a little before, that our gold and silver may be employed in purchasing foreign goods in every respect hurtful to society; and although the author assigns the greater part to the employment of industry, yet what a pity it is that any part should now be sent abroad at all, especially to purchase goods every way hurtful; and who, bearing gold and silver, will not carry it to the best market?

I forbear detailing farther bad effects from injudicious or unskilful conduct to which the country may also be liable, and proceed to p. 484: "The commerce and industry of the country however, it must be acknowledged, though they may be somewhat augmented, cannot be altogether so secure when they are thus as it were suspended upon the Dædalian wings of paper-money, as when they travel about upon the solid ground of gold and silver. Over and above the accidents to which they are exposed from the unskilfulness of the conductors of this paper-money, they are liable to several others, from which no prudence or skill of those conductors can guard them." Who can deny the truth of the foregoing observations, considering what hath been already

* See M. Turgot on the formation and distribution of Wealth, p. 91, 1795, Spragg; and T. Hartley on God's controversy with the Nations, pp. 82, 1775, Lewis.

already sustained, and seeing this paper-money so increased, and increasing among us? Since the introduction of smaller notes, the circulation, not being so confined to the different dealers, is considerably extended between dealers and consumers also, and domestic business now transacted chiefly by paper.

The principle laid down in the last page, that "in general if any branch of trade or any division of labour be advantageous to the publick, the freer and more general the competition, it will always be the more so," appears true so far as it respects the late multiplication of banking companies noticed, on the same ground as it does concerning trade in general; yet, however it may lessen the circle of each particular company's operations, and reduce the number of each one's circulating notes, unless it also reduce the aggregate number of these, how can it increase the security of the publick; seeing we are told just before, that the commerce and industry of the country cannot be so secure on the wings of paper, as on the solid ground of gold and silver? And is not a competition more likely to have an increasing than a reducing effect on the aggregate?

To conclude. The following are facts too notorious to be controverted: namely, that there has been a vast increase of paper money since the multiplication of banking companies: That articles of commerce and most other things have greatly advanced in price: And that gold and silver money have been much withdrawn from our circulation. It must also be admitted that an excess of either of these must depreciate its relative value with the rest; that is, if of money, then more money must be given for goods. Hence the idea before suggested, that part of the increase of currency caused by paper money hath been added to our circulation; for although the country was already supplied, and perhaps no great addition could speedily take place; yet as it gradually advanced, it would naturally have the rising effect before noticed. Those who live on limited incomes, and small dealers, soon began to feel this.

How far the different employments of this paper money have contributed thereto and to the diminution of our gold and silver, appear, at this important juncture, to claim the serious notice and consideration of every loyal subject, and lover of his country.

Yours, &c. Z.

Mr. Urban, *March* 1.

I SEE no impropriety in conveying to your Magazine the following character of Mr. Pitt. The circumstances belonging to it seem to point it out as one of those literary curiosities which ought to have a place in a Repository which is likely to descend to posterity, as it has already descended from its first Projectors to us, with increasing honour and credit.

A Constant Correspondent.

Character of the Right Honourable William Pitt, *written by the Right Honourable* George Canning; *intended to accompany a Bust. Not otherwise published.*

The character of this illustrious Statesman early passed its ordeal. Scarcely had he attained the age at which reflection commences, than Europe with astonishment beheld him filling the first place in the Councils of his Country, and managing the vast mass of its concerns, with all the vigour and steadiness of the most matured Wisdom. Dignity—Strength—Discretion—these were among the masterly qualities of his mind at its first dawn. He had been nurtured a Statesman, and his knowledge was of that kind which always lay ready for practical application. Not dealing in the subtleties of abstract politics, but moving in the slow, steady procession of Reason, his conceptions were reflective, and his views correct. Habitually attentive to the concerns of Government, he spared no pains to acquaint himself with whatever was connected, however minutely, with its prosperity. He was devoted to the State. Its interests engrossed all his study, and engaged all his care. It was the element alone in which he seemed to live and move. He allowed himself but little recreation from his labours. His Mind was always on its station, and its activity was unremitted.

He did not hastily adopt a measure, nor hastily abandon it. The plan struck out by him for the preservation of Europe, was the result of prophetic wisdom and profound policy. But, though defeated in many respects by the selfish ambition and short-sighted imbecility of foreign Powers—whose rulers were too venal or too weak to follow the

flight

flight of that mind which would have taught them to outwing the ſtorm—the policy involved in it has ſtill a ſecret operation on the conduct of ſurrounding ſtates. His plans were full of energy, and the principles which inſpired them, looked beyond the conſequences of the hour.

In a period of change and convulſion the moſt perilous in the hiſtory of Great Britain, when Sedition ſtalked abroad, and when the emiſſaries of France, and the abettors of her Regicide Factions formed a league powerful from their number, and formidable by their talent—in that awful criſis—the promptitude of his meaſures ſaved his Country.

He knew nothing of that timid and wavering caſt of mind which dares not abide by its own deciſion. He never ſuffered popular prejudice or party clamour to turn him aſide from any meaſure which his deliberate judgment had adopted. He had a proud reliance on himſelf, and it was juſtified. Like the ſturdy warrior leaning on his own battle-axe, conſcious where his ſtrength lay, he did not readily look beyond it.

As a Debater in the Houſe of Commons, his ſpeeches were logical and argumentative; if they did not often abound in the graces of metaphor, or ſparkle with the brilliancy of wit, they were always animated—elegant—and claſſical. The ſtrength of his oratory was intrinſic, it preſented the rich and abundant reſource of a clear diſcernment and a correct taſte. His ſpeeches are ſtampt with inimitable marks of originality. When replying to his opponents, his readineſs was not more conſpicuous than his energy. He was always prompt, and always dignified. He could ſometimes have recourſe to the ſportiveneſs of irony, but he did not often ſeek any other aid than was to be derived from an arranged and extenſive knowledge of his ſubject. This qualified him fully to diſcuſs the arguments of others, and forcibly to defend his own. Thus armed, it was rarely in the power of his adverſaries, mighty as they were, to beat him from the field. His Eloquence occaſionally rapid—electric—and vehement—was always chaſte—winning—and perſuaſive—not awing into acquieſcence, but arguing into conviction. His underſtanding was bold and comprehenſive. Nothing ſeemed too remote for its reach, or too large for its graſp.

Unallured by diſſipation, and unſwayed by pleaſure, he never ſacrificed the National Treaſure to the one, or the National Intereſt to the other. To his unſwerving integrity, the moſt authentic of all teſtimony is to be found, in that unbounded public confidence, which followed him throughout the whole of his political career.

Abſorbed, as he was, in the purſuits of public life, he did not neglect to prepare himſelf in ſilence for that higher deſtination, which is at once the incentive and reward of human virtue. His talents, ſuperior and ſplendid as they were, never made him forgetful of that Eternal Wiſdom from which they emanated. The faith and fortitude of his laſt moments, were affecting and exemplary.

In his forty-ſeventh year, and in the meridian of his Fame, he died on the 23d of January, 1806.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 14.

I KNOW not whether your correſpondent I. H. E. p. 186, will admit the following anſwer to his query reſpecting the *Cancer Bernardus*.

It is held by many, that previous to the fall of Adam, one animal did not prey upon another during that period; therefore the *Cancer Bernardus* did not ſtand in any need of protection for its weaker parts, *for it had no enemy*. As ſoon however as man's diſobedience "brought death into the world, and all our woe," all Nature felt the wound; and then this animal by its native inſtinct, ſought ſhelter from the perſecution of its enemies in the vacant habitation of ſome other ſhell-fiſh. G. C.

Mr URBAN, *March* 16.

YOUR correſpondent, p. 186, is miſtaken when he ſtates the title of Baronet of *Winn* of *Noſtell Abbey*, to merged in the title of Headley. The late Sir Rowland was ſucceeded by his couſin Sir Edmund Mark Winn, of Acton Hall, Yorkſhire, ſecond ſon of Thomas, ſecond ſon of Edmund Winn, ſecond ſon of Sir Edmund Winn, the ſecond Baronet. It is correctly ſtated in the laſt abridged Baronetage, publiſhed by Stockdale in Piccadilly. The proper ſpelling of the name is *Winn*, not *Wynn*. Yours, &c. V.

*** A Subſcriber to Mr. Smith's "Hiſtory of the Antiquities of St. Stephen's Chapel," will receive an anſwer on applying to Mr. Smith.

S.E. View of KING'S NORTON CHAPEL, Worcestershire.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Feb.* 6.

KING'S NORTON, co. Worceſter, is recorded in Domeſday Book* as one of the Berwicks, or Hamlets, belonging to Bromſgrove, a manor in the King's demeſne; from which circumſtance, and its relative ſituation (being about ſeven miles to the North of Bromſgrove), its name of King's Norton, or *North Town*, is evidently derived.

The accurate Leland furniſhes us with the following notices of it in the time of Henry VIII. "Norton is a pretty uplandiſh towne in Worceſterſhire; and there be fayre houſes in it of Staplers, that uſe to buy wooll. There is a fayre Church, and a goodly pramis of ſtone over the bell frames. There runneth a litle brooke at the Weſt ende of the towne. Good plenty of wood and paſture, and meetly good corne betwixt Alchurch and Norton, and likewiſe betwixt Norton and Bermingham towne, that be diſtant about five miles†."

Several of the antient houſes mentioned in this extract ſtill remain, though much altered from their original deſignation, as the Wool-ſtapling has long ſince fallen away.

A market on Saturday, and two fairs in a year, were granted by James I. in the fourteenth year of his reign; but the market is quite diſuſed, and King's Norton now claims only the name of a pleaſant *Village*. The Church, *(Plate I.)* or, more ſtrictly ſpeaking, the Chapel (whoſe lofty ſpire is a very conſpicuous object from the road between Birmingham and Bromſgrove, as well as through an extenſive range of country), and its Monuments, have been already deſcribed by Dr. Naſh, in his Collections for the Hiſtory of Worceſterſhire, (vol. I. p. 164, &c.) which renders any account of them in this place unneceſſary. The living is a vicarage, in a great meaſure independent of Bromſgrove, but united to it. The Rev. Thomas Fountain, M. A. is the preſent Incumbent, and the Rev. Hugh Edwards, Curate.

The building in the Church-yard, ſeen on the right hand in the view, is a School, founded by Edward VI.; the ſalaries of which are paid out of the Crown Rents, *viz.* 10 l. *per annum* for an head maſter, and 5 l. for an undermaſter: but as theſe ſums are inſufficient to provide claſſical tuition at the preſent day, they are paid to an induſtrious man who inſtructs a conſiderable number of boys in reading, writing, and accompts. In the upper room of the School-houſe, are the duſty and neglected remains of a Parochial Library, eſtabliſhed by the Rev. Thomas Hall, B. D. who was ejected from the Curacy and School for Nonconformity, and died April 13, 1665. Mr. Hall was a conſiderable ſcholar, and publiſhed ſeveral works*, of which a liſt is given, with Memoirs of him, in the "Nonconformiſt's Memorial," vol. II. p. 545. It is there ſaid, "he prevailed with his pariſh to *build* a public library, and gave his own ſtudy to it in his life-time." But I am inclined to think, that the School-houſe is of earlier conſtruction; probably, coæval with King Edward's bounty. This Library (which will, I truſt, ere long be put into order) eſcaped the notice of Dr. Naſh; and to his account of King's Norton may be alſo ſubjoined, that William Wenloke, prior of Worceſter, granted to Sir Gilbert Talbot, knt. "*pro ſuo bono et laudabili conſilio ſive auxilio*," an annuity of five marks, payable out of the ferm of the rectory. The original grant, bearing date Nov. 7, 14 Hen. VI. 1435, is preſerved in the archives of the Earl of Shrewſbury.

The Roman Ikeneld ſtreet paſſes through this pariſh, coming out of Warwickſhire at Beoley, and re-entering it at Edgbaſton. It is thus named in a deed in my poſſeſſion: "Sciant preſentes et futuri, quod ego Ricardus de Bradenedewe dedi, &c. Thome Jurdan, Capellano, unum campum terre mee, ſimiliter cum duabus partibus prati in Kingeſnorton, in excambio, &c. Et vocatur campus ille Aſcroft, et jacet inter viam que vocatur *Ikeneldeſtrat*, ex unâ parte, et moram meam, et pratum predictum ex alterâ, &c." Dated 10 Edw. II. 1316.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 26.

SOME of your Readers will probably not be diſpleaſed at ſeeing a catalogue

* Domeſday, vol. I. p. 172, a. *Nortune.*

† Itinerary, vol. IV. part 2, p. 186, b.

* His treatiſes againſt "Long Hair," and againſt "May-poles," have given him much greater celebrity than his writings on more important ſubjects.

S.E. View of KING'S NORTON CHAPEL, Worcestershire.

catalogue of the Festivals which were celebrated in the Church of England before the Reformation. A certain number of them are enumerated in the Calendar which is prefixed to the book of common-prayer; but as that list is very defective, I have taken the trouble of examining the Breviary of Salisbury with a considerable degree of care and attention. I have intentionally omitted a few festivals which are mentioned in the Calendar of the Breviary, but which appear to have been confined to particular dioceses, instead of being generally observed throughout the province of Canterbury. My edition of the Breviary is dated 1556, printed in London by Kingston and Sutton. I have added marks to distinguish the different classes of festivals, with an enumeration of these classes from the Rubricks of the Breviary.

The Protestant reader will observe, that the two festivals of St. Thomas of Canterbury (July 7, December 29) are placed in a higher class than those of most of the Apostles. The Visitation of the blessed Virgin (July 2), a festival of modern institution, which commemorates the meeting of Mary and her cousin Elizabeth, as recorded by the Evangelist Luke, is also a greater solemnity than the Annunciation. St. Anne, the imaginary mother of the Virgin, was received by our ancestors as a Saint: but St. Joachim, the equally imaginary husband of St. Anne, has no day set apart to his honour. None of the later monastic Legislators (Bernard, Francis, Dominic, &c.) who fill the pages of the present Roman Breviary, are inserted in the Liturgy of the Church of Salisbury. It may be presumed that the secular clergy were not disposed to honour the memory of men with whose disciples they waged a constant war.

The original preface to the Common-prayer-book complains, with great justice, of the number and hardness of the rules called the Pie, or *Pica*. Many of these rules relate to the concurrence of two different solemnities on the same day, and the translation, commemoration, or omission of one of them. As our English Liturgy has laid down no rules on this subject, perhaps a few of the regulations of the antient *Pica* may not be wholly uninteresting.

A double feast which fell on any Sunday in Advent, or from Septuagesima to Easter, on Ash-Wednesday, on Maundy-Thursday, or any of the ten following days, on Ascension-day, on Whitsun-eve, or any of the eight following days, or on Corpus-Christi-day, was transferred to the nearest day afterwards, on which it could conveniently be celebrated: except principal and greater double feasts, which might be celebrated on the three last Sundays in Advent, and on Septuagesima and the six following Sundays.

A simple feast, *cum regimine Chori*, which fell on any Sunday in Advent, on Septuagesima, and the six following Sundays, on Ash-Wednesday, on the Octave of Easter, on Ascension-day, and its Octave, on Trinity Sunday, or on Corpus-Christi-day, and its Octave, was transferred, in like manner, as a double feast.

A simple feast, *cum regimine Chori*, which fell on Passion-Sunday, and the twenty following days, or on Whitsun-eve, and the seven following days, was not transferred, but entirely omitted.

Simple feasts, *sine regimine Chori*, were never transferred, but either commemorated or entirely omitted on the days on which they could not be celebrated. Very minute rules are laid down as to the commemoration or omission. Those which I have adduced may suffice as a specimen of the whole. EYLES TEMPLER.

Of the DIVISION of FEASTS.

Feasts are divided into double and simple. Double feasts are subdivided into principal (marked 1), greater (2), less (3), and inferior (4). Simple feasts are either *cum regimine Chori*, or *sine regimine Chori*. Simple feasts *cum regimine Chori*, have either *Invitatorium triplex* (5), or *Invitatorium duplex* (6). Simple feasts *sine regimine Chori* have either *Invitatorium duplex* (7), or *Invitatorium simplex* (8). Those which are only commemorated in the service of the day are marked 9. Those which were formerly celebrated, but in latter times entirely omitted, on account of some solemn festival of recent institution, are marked 0.

Besides the feasts marked in the catalogue, Easter-day, Ascension-day, Whitsunday, the Feast of the Patron Saint, and the Anniversary of the Dedication of the Church, are principal double feasts. Trinity-Sunday, Corpus-

pus-Chriſti-day, and the Feaſt of the Relicks (which is always obſerved on the ſecond Sunday in July) are greater double feaſts. Monday, Tueſday, and Wedneſday, in Eaſter and Whitſun-weeks, and the Octave of Eaſter, are leſs double feaſts. By a conſtitution of the province of Canterbury, the feaſt of St. George ought to be obſerved as a greater double: but it is uſually kept only as an inferior double.

The tranſlations of St. Edward the Martyr (June 20), of St. Benedict (July 11), and of St. Cuthbert (September 4), belong to the claſs 6, when the other feaſts of thoſe Saints (March 18, 20, 21) happen on or after Paſſion-Sunday (i. e. the fifth Sunday in Lent). In this caſe, the feaſt which falls in March is entirely omitted, and only the tranſlation celebrated.

Thoſe feaſts which are marked with an aſteriſk belong to the claſs 6, when they happen on Sunday. All other feaſts of the claſſes 7 and 8 belong to the claſs 9, when they happen on Sunday.

In the following catalogue, the abbreviations are to be thus explained: A. Apoſtle, Ab. Abbot, C. Confeſſor, D. Doctor, E. Biſhop, Ev. Evangeliſt, M. Martyr, P. Pope, Pr. Prieſt, R. King, S. Saint. V. Virgin.

JANUARIUS.

1. Circumciſio Domini. 3
2. Octava S. Stephani. 6
3. Octava S. Joannis. 6
4. Octava SS. Innocentium. 6
5. Octava S. Thomæ. 9
ib. Edwardi RC. 9
6. Epiphania Domini. 1
8. Luciani Pr. et Sociorum MM. 9
13. Octava Epiphaniæ. 5
ib. Hilarii EC. 9
14. Felicis Pr. M. 8
15. Mauri Ab. 8
16. Marcelli PM. 8
17. Sulpicii EC. 8
18. Priſcæ VM. 8
19. Wolſtani EC. 6
20. Fabiani et Sebaſtiani MM. 6
21. Agnetis VM. 6
22. Vincentii M. 6
25. Converſio S. Pauli. 5
ib. Præjecti M. 9
27. Juliani EC. 7
28. Agnetis ſecundo. 7
30. Bathildis Reginæ. 8

FEBRUARIUS.

1. Brigidæ V. 8
2. Purificatio B. Mariæ. 2
3. Blaſii EM. 7
5. Agathæ VM. 6
6. Vedaſti et Amandi EECC. 8
10. Scholaſticæ V. 8
14. Valentini M. 7
16. Julianæ VM. 7
22. Cathedra S. Petri. 5
24. Matthiæ A. 4

MARTIUS.

1. David EC. 6
2. Ceddæ EC. 6
7. Perpetuæ et Felicitatis MM. 8
8. Gregorii PCD. 4
18. Edwardi RM. 6
20. Cuthberti EC. 6
21. Benedicti Ab. 6
25. Annunciatio B. Mariæ. 3

APRILIS.

3. Richardi EC. 6
4. Ambroſii ECD. 4
14. Tiburtii, Valeriani et Maximi MM. 7
19. Alphegi EM. 7
23. Georgii M. 4
25. Marci Ev. 4
28. Vitalis M. 6

MAIUS.

1. Philippi et Jacobi AA. 4
3. Inventio S Crucis. 3
ib. Alexandri, Eventii et Theoduli MM. 9
6 Joannis A. ante portam Latinam. 5
7. Joannis Beverlacenſis EC. 6
10. Gordiani et Epimachi MM. 7
12. Nerei, Achillei et Pancratii MM. 7
19. Dunſtani EC. 6
ib. Potentianæ V. 9
25. Aldelmi EC. 6
ib. Urbani PM. 9
26. Auguſtini Anglorum Apoſtoli. 4
28. Germani Pariſienſis EC. 7
31. Petronillæ V. 8

JUNIUS.

1. Nicomedis M. 8
2. Marcellini et Petri MM. 7
5. Bonifacii et Sociorum MM 7
8. Medardi et Gildardi EECC. 8
9. Tranſlatio S. Edmundi EC. 5
ib. Primi et Feliciani MM. 9
11. Barnabæ A. 5
12. Baſilidis, Cyrini, Naboris et Nazarii MM. 7
14. Baſilii EC. 7
15. Viti, Modeſti et Creſcentiæ MM. 7
16 Tranſlatio S Richardi 6
ib Cyrici et Julitæ MM. 9
18. Marci et Marcelliani MM. 7
19. Gervaſii et Protaſii MM. 7
20. Tranſlatio S. Edwardi RM. 7
22. Albani Protomartyris Anglorum 6
23. Etheldredæ V. 8
24. Nativitas S. Jo. Bapt. 8
26. Joannis et Pauli MM. 7
28. Leonis PC. 8
29. Petri et Pauli AA. 3
30. Commem. S. Pauli. 5

JULIUS.

1. Octava S. Jo. Bapt. 7
2. Viſitatio B. Mariæ. 2
ib. Proceſſi et Martiniani MM. 6
4. Tranſlatio S. Marthæ. 6
6. Octava Apoſtolorum. 5
7. Tranſlatio S. Thomæ M. 8
9. Octava Viſitationis. 5
10. Septem Fratrum MM. 7
11. Tranſlatio S. Benedicti. 7
15. Tranſlatio S. Swithuni et Soc. EECC. 6
17. Kenelmi RM. 7
18. Arnulphi EM. 8
20. Margaretæ VM. 6
21. Praxedis V. 8
22. Mariæ Magdalenæ 5

ib. Wan-

ib. Wandragefili Ab. 9
23. Apollinaris EM. 8
24. Chriſtinæ VM. 8
25 Jacobi A. 4
ib. Chriſtóphori et Cucufatis MM. 9
26. Annæ matris B. Mariæ. 5
27. Septem Dormientium MM. 7
28. Sanſonis EC. 7
ib. Pantaleonis M. 9
29. Felicis, Simplicii, Fauſtinæ et Beatricis MM. 7
30. Abdon et Sennes MM. 7
31. Germani Antiſſiodorenſis EC. 8

AUGUSTUS.

1. S. Petri ad Vincula 5
ib. Machabœorum MM. 9
2 Stephani PM. 7
3. Inventio S. Steph. Protomart. 6
5. Oſwaldi RM. 7
6. Transfiguratio Domini. 3
ib. Xyſti, Feliciſſimi et Agapeti MM. 9
7. Feſtum Nominis Jeſu 2
ib Donati EC. 0
8. Cyriaci et Sociorum MM 7
9. Romani M. 8
10. Laurentii M. 5
11. Tiburtii M 7
13. Hippolyti et Sociorum MM. * 7
14. Octava Nominis Jeſu 5
ib. Euſebii Pr. C. 9
15. Aſſumptio B. Mariæ. 1
17. Octava S. Laurentii. 9
18. Agapeti M. 9
19. Magni M. 9
22. Octava Aſſumptionis. 5
ib. Timothei et Symphoriani MM. 9
23. Timothei et Apollinaris MM. 8
24. Bartholomæi A. 4
ib. Audoeni EC. 9
27. Ruſi M. 7
28. Auguſtini ECD. 4
ib. Hermetis M. 9
29. Decollatio S. Jo. Bapt. 5
ib. Sabinæ VM. 9
30. Felicis, et Adaucti MM. 7
31. Cuthburgæ V. 7

SEPTEMBER.

1. Ægidii Ab. 6
ib. Priſci M. 9
4. Tranſlatio S. Cuthberti. 7
5. Bertini Ab. 8
8. Nativitas B. Mariæ. 2
9. Gorgonii M. 9
11. Proti et Hyacinthi MM. 9
14. Exaltatio S. Crucis. 3
ib. Cornelii et Cypriani MM. 9
15. Octava Nativitatis. 5
ib. Nicomedis M. 9
16. Edithæ V. 6
ib. Euphemiæ, Luciæ et Geminiani MM. 9
17. Lamberti EM. 8
21. Matthæi A. Ev. 4
ib. Laudi M. 9
22. Mauricii et Sociorum MM. 6
23. Theclæ VM. 8
25. Firmini EM. 8
26. Cypriani et Juſtinæ MM. 7
27. Coſmæ et Damiani MM. 7
29. Michaelis Archangeli 4
30. Hieronymi Pr. CD. 4

OCTOBER.

1. Remigii, Germani, Vedaſti et Bavonis EECC. 6
ib. Melori M. 9
2. Leodegarii EM. 8
6. Fidis VM. 8
7. Marci, Marcelliani et Apuleii MM. 7
9. Dionyſii et Sociorum MM. 6
10. Gereonis et Sociorum, MM. 8
11. Nicaſii et Sociorum MM. 7
13. Tranſlatio S. Edwardi C. 4
14. Calliſti PM. 7
15. Wulfranni EC. 6
17. Michaelis in Monte Tumba. 5
ib. Tranſlatio S. Etheldredæ. 6
18. Lucæ Ev. 4
ib. Juſti M. 9
19. Fredeſwidæ V. 6
21. Undecim millium VVMM. 7
23. Romani EC. 8
25. Criſpini et Criſpiniani MM. 6
ib. Tranſlatio S. Jo. Beverlacenſis. 9
28. Simonis et Judæ AA. 4
31. Quintini M. 8

NOVEMBER.

1. Feſtum omnium SS. 2
2. Commem. animarum. 6
6. Leonardi Ab. 6
8. Quatuor coronatorum MM. 7
9. Theodori M. 8
11. Martini EC. 5
ib. Mennæ M. 9
13. Britii EC. * 7
15. Machuti EC. 6
16. Edmundi EC. 5
17. Hugonis EC. 6
ib. Aniani EC. 9
18. Octava S. Martini. 7
20. Edmundi RM. 6
22. Cæciliæ VM. 6
23. Clementis PM. 6
ib. Felicitatis M. 9
24. Chryſogoni M. 8
25. Catharinæ VM. 6
26. Lini PM. 9
29. Saturnini et Siſinnii MM. 8
30. Andreæ A. 4

DECEMBER.

4. Oſmundi EC. 6
6. Nicolai EC. 5
7. Octava S. Andreæ. 7
8. Conceptio B. Mariæ. 3
13. Luciæ VM. 6
21. Thomæ A. 4
25. Nativitas Domini noſtri Jeſu Chriſti. 1
ib. Anaſtaſiæ VM. 9
3
26. Stephani Protomartyris 3
27. Joannis A. Ev. 3
28. SS. Innocentium MM. 3
29. Thomæ EM. 3
31. Sylveſtri PC. 6

THE PROJECTOR, N° LXVIII.

—"Obtritum vulgi perit omne cadaver
More animæ."— JUVENAL.

"Not the ſoul alone,
But bodies, like the ſoul, inviſibly are flown." DRYDEN.

IN one of my very early PROJECTORS (No. VIII. 1802) I took the liberty to addreſs my readers on the ſubject of *ſeeing fights*, and going into mobs; and as it was generally confeſſed that thoſe adventures were accompanied with no ſmall degree of inconvenience and even of danger, I propoſed a PROJECT by which both might be avoided. How far that project was reliſhed, I have

have not much opportunity of learning; but that it was not universally adopted I have some very striking reasons for believing. It is the peculiar misfortune of us PROJECTORS that our schemes are generally thought to be impracticable or useless, that they are either laid aside without trial, or that there is something in the success of them which interferes with superior interest, or more favourite propensities.

I am not, however, the more disposed to retract what I advanced in that paper on the subject of CURIOSITY, from the rejection of my plan. I am still convinced that, if not kept within proper bounds, Curiosity, and especially that species of it called *idle* Curiosity, has a tendency to lead to exertions unprofitable or dangerous; that it consumes time which no man has yet found the art of restoring; and that it confers a degree of distinction upon persons and things of which they are unworthy. I am likewise still disposed to think that they who imagine they are honoured by the collection of a mob, have very little of which they ought to be proud, since that species of curiosity which brings together an immense concourse of people possesses so little of the gift of discrimination, that an election or an execution, a funeral or an air balloon, will collect equal numbers.

But from the mere inconvenience and inutility of vulgar curiosity and mobs, my attention, as well as that of the publick at large, has very lately been diverted, to consider of the danger which arises from these tumultuous meetings. I need scarcely inform my readers, that I advert to what took place at the Old Bailey on the twenty-third of February, a calamity in which thirty persons fell a sacrifice to that species of curiosity which of all others seems in vain to call for an apology; and, I may add, a calamity which for its extent is unparalleled in the history of casualties, there being nothing to account for it of the common kind, as the falling of houses or scaffolds, but merely the force of mutual pressure and resistance, occasioned by a sudden paroxysm, if I may use the expression, of excessive curiosity, excited at one and the same moment of time.

The impression which this calamity appears to have made on the public mind is no other than might have been expected from a people who in general are wise and thinking; but that a vast proportion of them are of a very opposite disposition is certain from what has happened, and may be confirmed by what will again happen when the memory of this calamity becomes faint, and some new temptation of a similar kind presents itself to those who delight in such shocking spectacles. Inquiries, too, have been instituted with a view to prevent accidents in future; but however wisely or well these inquiries have been pursued, there is much reason to think that it will be difficult to apply the only remedy that can be effectual.

Of all spectacles, that of the execution of criminals appears to be most repugnant to moral and humane feelings; yet in all countries, even in those where executions are attended with circumstances of torture unknown here, executions have ever attracted vast assemblies of the people; all pressing with uncommon eagerness, to behold with their eyes, what others with as much eagerness would dismiss from their imagination and idea, as far as it is possible; what no man of feeling can bear to hear described with minuteness; and what has been generally detailed, if detailed at all, in as few words as can convey the fact.

In France, we have been informed by travellers, that persons of rank and fortune, or what are called genteel company, used to compose a part of the spectators at executions. The case now, at least, is different in this country; the *amateurs* of such spectacles being, with very few exceptions, the very lowest, and, I am afraid, not the very best, members of society. Where the case is otherwise, where any persons above the lower classes have been induced to attend, they have either concealed the circumstance from shame, or acknowledged that they were induced to endure such a sight from some particular reason, as the quality of the sufferer, or the noise he and his crimes had made in the world. Still the general sentiment is so averse to the indulgence of this species of curiosity, that very few persons of education and refinement can prevail upon themselves to make the attempt; and of those few, there are perhaps none who are not anxious to excuse themselves in the best manner they can.

Yet

Yet for those who make a constant, or only a frequent practice of attending executions, some apology may be found in the nature of the punishment itself. Our ancestors decreed that our capital punishments should be *public*, and thus be in conformity to every proceeding in our courts of law, and the exercise of every branch of power invested in any person or persons by our excellent constitution. It has indeed been thought by some writers, and I confess I am inclined to lean to their opinion, that capital punishments would produce more effect, or at least as much, if they were inflicted in private, in the presence only of certain constituted authorities. But while this is not, and never has been the legal practice in this country, we are to consider whether the publicity of capital punishments does not afford an apology for the multitudes who frequent them. If they are ordered to be public, it is that they are intended to be seen. Whatever is ordered to be done in public is virtually accompanied by an invitation to the people to behold it. Public solemnities of all kinds, without spectators, would be an absurdity, if they were practicable; and with regard to the national solemnities which we have lately witnessed, such as the Royal processions to St. Paul's, and the funerals of Lord Nelson and Mr. Fox, the assembling of the people is a *necessary* part of the honours of the day. It is the honour which the people pay; and without it, the cause of the solemnity would be deemed unpopular.

Thus far, therefore, all public spectacles stand upon the same footing, as being equally authorized by law, and by the custom of our ancestors. There may indeed seem to every sensible mind, such a difference between the funeral of a hero, and the execution of a murderer, that all comparison must appear preposterous, nor can the parties who delight in the former, be by any means induced to behold the latter; yet the spectators of both are equally invited by the constitution of the ceremony; and the vulgar who crowd the Old Bailey, and the fashionables who besiege the doors of St. Paul's, are equally contributing to render that public which was ordered to be public, and which would not be public, if there were any restrictions imposed, except that of want of space.

But there is a material difference in public spectacles, to which it is necessary to advert, and which seems to furnish another excuse for the spectators of executions. The processions and funerals to which I have alluded, are matters of public respect and honour; but undoubtedly our executions were by our ancestors ordered to be public, not because people should be satisfied that justice had been done according to the sentence of the law, but that they might be warned by the fate of the sufferers to avoid those crimes, and temptations to crimes, which brought them to their untimely end. Now, if the matter be considered in this light, the spectator at an execution is as much in the way of his duty as he who listens to any other species of instruction; and he may be said to be expressly invited to behold that which it is hoped will make a suitable impression on his, perhaps, thoughtless mind. Such unquestionably was one principal reason of the publicity of capital punishments; or if we assign another reason, the *disgrace* which attends public punishments, still the result will be the same, for there can be no disgrace, if there are no witnesses.

Such, then, are the inducements held out by the law and custom of centuries past, and which ought to be taken into the account, when we are disposed to blame the curiosity which led to the late very awful event, and particularly when we are considering in what manner similar accidents may be prevented. However the well-educated and refined part of the public may censure that curiosity which leads multitudes to behold executions, the attempt will be in vain to extirpate it by any argument, or any appeal to the feelings. We may as well desire a mob of persons all equally eager for a good place, to fall back, or divide their ranks with the regularity of a regiment of soldiers. If we wish to apply an effectual preventive, it must be by the strong hand of authority; and for this we have precedents so recent and applicable, that we cannot pretend ignorance on the subject. It has been observed, with pleasing surprize, that in all our late Royal processions and funeral solemnities, although they attracted a greater number of spectators than both town and country ever before afforded, yet not one accident,

worthy

worthy of notice or compassion, occurred. The reason of all this was obvious; the presence of the military, dispersed in regular directions, yet no where obstructing the view of the spectators, gave not only a solemnity, but a safety to those spectacles, which could never have been effected by any other means.

It may, however, be thought too respectful to the witnesses of executions, to employ the military in preventing their doing one another a mischief; it may be said that such mobs have no business there, and might be more usefully employed at home, or in their business; and that no moral good is done by public executions. All this, I am afraid, is in a great measure true; but our laws are yet too humane and too wise to permit men to injure one another from whatever motive or necessity; and while public executions are continued, the populace are virtually invited to behold them. I am afraid, indeed, that they leave no lasting impression; and perhaps a continued inclination to witness such scenes is a strong presumption of hardness of heart. That mind is certainly in no very promising state of amendment, which requires punishment to amend it; and perhaps still less can be hoped of him who delights in witnessing capital punishments from no other motive than curiosity. Yet public safety is an important object; and the character of the Nation would be implicated if means could be found to prevent such a calamity as that in question, and yet those means be rejected.

But I have perhaps been led into matters foreign to my province, in speaking of the duties of the Police, or the Magistrate. It is more strictly my business to consider such affairs in a very different light; and I cannot, therefore, conclude this paper, without offering a few additional remarks on curiosity in general, and at the same time referring my readers to No. VIII. before-mentioned.

If the passion for mobbing were confined to the lower classes, it would be sufficient punishment to denounce it as vulgar and ungentlemanlike. But unfortunately there are genteel mobs as well as vulgar; and such is the unceremonious nature of curiosity, that the compression and suffocation of persons of fashion would be no wise distinguishable from that of the lower classes. There is much ceremony observed in entering a room, but none in the passage that leads to it; a nice distinction of ranks and of sex in the seats of public places, but no allowance for rank or sex in the avenues through which we have to pass. And although this creates not only inconvenience, but even danger, it is so generally accounted an honour to produce a mob, that all the difficulties of access or retreat are detailed among the most pleasant circumstances of the affair; and the player's benefit, or the lady's rout, which is accompanied by such incidents, is considered as enjoying an enviable superiority.

A mob, therefore, is not always collected from curiosity. It is also a mark of respect; and that such respect may be secured beyond all possibility of failure from individual excuses and pre-engagements, a far greater number are invited than are either expected to come, or could be contained in the house if they did. The assemblage, indeed, is nominally a party, or a party of friends; but in what such a party differs from a mob, the essence of which is mixture and compression, we are not told; and in what manner to distinguish one mob from another, unless by dress, is yet a *desideratum* in the philosophy of social life.

It has been thought that of late years the spirit of genteel mobbing has increased. It is certain that we read in the papers of much greater crowds or mobs at public places than was the case formerly. Perhaps one reason is, that the people are not so often left to form their own conjectures respecting public shews and spectacles; so much is said before-hand by the various arts of puffing, that natural curiosity is wonderfully increased by these artificial excitements. How far the accident which is the subject of this paper, may tend to damp the fervour of mobbing, remains to be discovered. I have heard, however, of one lady who after tenderly lamenting the death of so many "poor wretches" in the Old Bailey, went the same evening to one of the theatres, and declared on her return, that she never was more frightened, as she was very near being thrown down and trod upon, in endeavouring to get into the *pit*. Persons of such feeling as this will no doubt take warning, and make—*for the boxes*.

Mr. URBAN, *Grantham, March* 4.

THE ſubject of I. H. E's. letter, p. 136, has frequently engaged my attention; and though I cannot pretend to ſolve any doubts he may have reſpecting the queſtions he ſtates, I will venture to make a remark or two upon that family of paraſitic *Cancri* which are denominated by Fabricius, and other Naturaliſts, *Paguri*.

Of theſe are twelve ſpecies in Gmelius's edition of the "Syſtema Naturæ," of which *Bernard the Hermit* is the common Engliſh one. Whether the foreign kind be all paraſitic, and without exception found in the forſaken cavities of the *Teſtacea*, I am very doubtful; for I have frequently obſerved the *Bernhardus* to be looſe while yet alive in the ſea-water at the bottom of fiſhing boats; though in general they are found to be half buried in ſhells of various ſpecies and ſizes, from the ſmaller *Nerit* (whoſe diameter is not a quarter of an inch) to the larger *Whelk*, which contains a *Cancer* two inches long. One ſpecies of this family, the *C. Tubularis*, is of cylindrical form; and has for its habitation a *Serpula*, a rounded, tubular, and glomerate ſhell, adapted to the body of the Hermit Crab: and others, it is probable, are found in ſhells particularly adapted to their ſizes and ſhapes. The *C. Araneiformis*, we are told, inhabits rocks in ſome part of the coaſt of Scotland.

Theſe are all the data from which I can deduce any obſervations. And firſt, in reply to the remark, that "If at the creation each animal was provided with a habitation ſuitable to its wants, it is natural to conclude the one in queſtion had its *ſhell*," &c. I reply, that it is very difficult to conceive how a ſhell would be created for the purpoſe of defending animals not of the teſtaceous kind *, and which are never found in any ſhells but ſuch as are known to be the forſaken exuviæ of ſome teſtaceous animal.

But as I. H. E. rightly obſerves, the Hermit Crabs are found in various ſpecies of ſhells; and therefore, if any proofs for this fact were wanted, this would demonſtrate that theſe creatures had no peculiar teſtaceous habitation.

Your correſpondent then aſks, "if it be not contrary to reaſon to ſuppoſe any race of animals created without the neceſſary means of protection?"—Surely, Yes. Or, "that a number of one kind were deſtroyed to ſupply others with habitations?" Doubtleſs, it is unreaſonable ſo to judge.

But how then did theſe Hermits ſeek ſhelter from their enemies previous to their finding deſerted manſions?—This, to be ſure, is the difficulty: it admits no poſitive and clear ſolution, but of very reaſonable and fair conjectures.

As we find one ſpecies of this family living in rocks, why may not all the ſpecies, in certain times and places, and where ſhelly habitations were not near, be defended by thruſting their ſoft and fleſhy extremities into holes of rocks, or hollows of banks, or in mud or ſand, or hide them in ſiræ, confervi, and other marine vegetables? Why in warm climates may they not yet be found looſe, as ſome are in colder regions? Or, if it be neceſſary to find theſe animals an immediate dwelling-place, why may we not ſuppoſe them an over-match for ſuch Teſtacea as were within reach, and whom they might inſtantly and inſtinctively attack for food and habitation? They have ſtrong claws, and, Hermits as they are, do not appear a family habituated to peace.

If none of theſe ſuppoſitions be ſatisfactory, I muſt leave the queſtion undecided. But I think we may take it for granted, that the *Paguri* were created without ſhells; and that no other kind were deſtroyed on purpoſe to ſupply them with dwelling-places. One of theſe, therefore, ſeems a neceſſary concluſion; *viz.* "That they lived in warm climates without ſuch defences, or that they had other ways of defending themſelves;" or "that they, like certain ſoldiers of our times (for one ſpecies is called *Miles*), attacked many quiet and unoffending families, drew them from their habitations, and after having the owners, took poſſeſſion till ſomething better offered itſelf to their rapacity and convenience.

Yours, &c. G. C.

* Crabs are cruſtaceous and Inſecta, not teſtaceous and Vermes.

Mr. URBAN, *Adderbury, April* 7.

THE ingenious Mr. Saliſbury, of the Botanic Garden at Brompton, favoured the publick with an elegant and uſeful Catalogue of Hardy Plants, cultivated in that garden, ſo long ago as the year 1803, which he calls the firſt

Fig. 1. Gent. Mag. March 1807. Pl. II. p. 209.

Sufferings of the Duchess of Suffolk.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

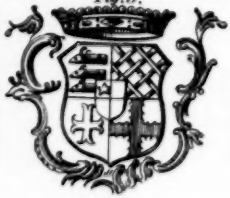

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

firſt part; and wherein he promiſes it ſhould be followed by a ſecond part, containing the tender Exotics, in a very ſhort time. I have been making anxious enquiry after it ever ſince, but cannot learn that it has yet been publiſhed; if we have it yet to expect, I hope Mr. Saliſbury will oblige us with it very ſoon.

There is another valuable botanical work, the late Mr. Aiton's "Hortus Kewenſis," which is now become ſo ſcarce as hardly to be purchaſed at any price. If it is not already in preparation, I beg leave to obſerve, that, whoſeſoever the concern may be, every lover of Botany would feel himſelf obliged to him, if he would favour the publick with a new edition of that much eſteemed work.

Yours, &c. T. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 10.

THE valuable Anecdotes in your laſt volume, p. 691, of Katharine Ducheſs of Suffolk, from whoſe re-marriage with Richard Bertie, eſq. the preſent Duke of Ancaſter is deſcended, ſo far back as the reign of Queen Elizabeth were deſcribed in the two repreſentations engraved in *Plate II. fig.* 1, 2; which were placed at the head of a curious old ballad, intituled, "The moſt rare and excellent Hiſtory of the Dutcheſs of Suffolk, and her Huſband Richard Bertie's Calamities. To the tune of '*Queen Dido.*' Originally publiſhed in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth; re-printed in 1738; and again in 1806."

WHEN God had taken, for our ſin,
That prudent Prince King Edward away,
Then bloody Bonner did begin
His raging malice to bewray;
All thoſe that did GOD's word profeſs,
He perſecuted more or leſs.

Thus while the LORD on us did low'r,
Many in priſon he did throw,
Tormenting them in Lollards' Tower,
Whereby they might the truth forego,
Then Cranmer, Ridley, and the reſt,
Were burning in the Fire, that CHRIST profeſs'd.

Smithfield was then with faggots fill'd,
And many places more beſide;
At Coventry was Saunders kill'd,
At Worceſter eke good Hooper died;
And to eſcape this bloody day,
Beyond-ſea many fled away.

Among the reſt that ſought relief,
And for their faith in danger ſtood,
Lady Elizabeth was chief,
King Henry's daughter of Royal Blood;
Who in the Tower did priſoner lie,
Looking each day when ſhe ſhould die.

The Dutcheſs of Suffolk ſeeing this,
Whoſe life likewiſe the Tyrant ſought,
Who in the hopes of heavenly bliſs,
Within GOD's ſword her comfort wrought;
For fear of death was forc'd to fly,
And leave her houſe moſt ſecretly.

That for the love of GOD alone,
Her land and goods ſhe left behind;
Seeking ſtill that precious ſtone,
The word and truth ſo rare to find:
She with her huſband, nurſe, and child,
In poor array their ſighs beguil'd.

Thus thro' London they paſs'd along,
Each one did take a ſeveral ſtreet;
And all along eſcaping wrong,
At Billingſgate they all did meet;
Like people poor, in Graveſend barge,
They ſimply went with all their charge.

And all along from Graveſend town,
With journey ſhort, on foot they went;
Unto the ſea-coaſt came they down,
To paſs the ſeas was their intent;
And GOD provided ſo that day,
That they took ſhip, and ſail'd away.

And with a proſp'rous gale of wind
In Flanders they did ſafe arrive;
This was to them great eaſe of mind,
And from their hearts much woe did drive;
And ſo, with thanks to GOD on high,
They took their way to Germany.

Thus as they travel'd ſtill diſguis'd,
Upon the highway ſuddenly
By cruel thieves they were ſurpris'd,
Aſſaulting their ſmall company;
And all their treaſure, and their ſtore,
They took away, and beat them ſore.

The nurſe, amidſt of all their fright,
Laid down the child upon the ground;
She ran away out of their ſight,
And never after that was found.
Then did the Dutcheſs make great moan,
With her good huſband all alone.

The thieves had then their horſes kill'd,
And all their money quite had took;
The pretty baby almoſt ſpoil'd,
Was by the nurſe likewiſe forſook;
And they far from their friends did ſtand,
And ſuccourleſs in a ſtrange land.

The ſky likewiſe began to ſcoul,
It hail'd and rain'd in piteous ſort,
The way was long, and wondrous foul,
Then may I now full well report,
Their grief and ſorrow were not ſmall,
When this unhappy chance did fall.

Sometimes

Sometimes the Dutcheſs bore the child,
As wet as ever ſhe could be,
And when the Lady kind and mild
Was weary, then the child bore he;
And thus they one another eas'd,
And with their fortunes ſeem'd well pleas'd.

And after many a weary ſtep,
All wet-ſhod both in dirt and mire;
After much grief their hearts yet leap,
For labour doth ſome reſt require.
A town before them they did ſee,
But lodged there they could not be.

From houſe to houſe then they did go,
Seeking that night where they might lie;
But want of money was their woe,
And ſtill their babe with cold did cry;
With cap and knee they court'ſy make,
But none of them would pity take.

Lo! here a Princeſs of great blood
Doth pray a peaſant for relief,
With tears bedewed as ſhe ſtood,
Yet few or none regard her grief:
Her ſpeech they could not underſtand,
But ſome gave money in her hand.

When all in vain her ſpeech was ſpent,
And that they could not houſe-room get,
Into a Church-porch * then they went,
To ſtand out of the rain and wet;
Then ſaid the Dutcheſs to her dear,
"O, that we had ſome fire here!"

Then did her huſband ſo provide,
That fire and coals they got with ſpeed;
She ſat down by the fire-ſide,
To dreſs her daughter that had need:
And while ſhe dreſs'd it in her lap,
Her huſband made the infant pap.

Anon the Sexton thither came,
And finding them there by the fire;
The drunken knave, all void of ſhame,
To drive them out was his deſire;
And ſpurning out the Noble Dame,
Her Huſband's wrath he did inflame.

And all in fury as he ſtood,
He wrung the church-keys from his hand,
And ſtruck him ſo that all the blood
Ran down his head as he did ſtand;
Wherefore the Sexton preſently
For aid and help aloud did cry.

Then came the officers in haſte,
And took the Dutcheſs and her child;
And with her huſband thus they paſt,
Like lambs beſet with tigers wild;
And to the Governor were brought,
Who underſtood them not in aught.

Then Maſter Bertie brave and bold,
In Latin made a gallant ſpeech,
Which all their mis'ries did unfold,
And their high favour did beſeech.
With that a Doctor ſitting by
Did know the Dutcheſs preſently.

And thereupon ariſing ſtraight,
With looks abaſed at the ſight;
Unto them all that there did wait,
He thus broke forth in words aright:
"Behold! within your ſight," quoth he,
"A Princeſs of moſt high degree!"

With that the Governor, and all the reſt,
Were much amaz'd the ſame to hear!
Who welcomed this new-come gueſt,
With rev'rence great, and princely cheer;
And afterwards convey'd they were
Unto their friend Prince Caſimir.

A ſon ſhe had in Germany,
Peregrine Bertie call'd by name,
Surnam'd the good Lord Willoughby,
Of courage great, and worthy fame:
Her daughter young, that with her went,
Was afterwards Counteſs of Kent.

For, when Queen Mary was deceas'd,
The Dutcheſs home return'd again;
Who was of ſorrow quite releas'd
By Queen Elizabeth's happy reign;
Whoſe godly life and piety
We may praiſe continually.

In further confirmation of the truth of the above poetic hiſtory, we are enabled to adduce the copy of an Inſcription in the church at Weſel, in Germany, tranſcribed by the preſent Gen. Bertie, Aug. 22, 1784, with the arms engraved on it, as ſhewn in *Fig.* 8.

"Anno D. M DLV. XII Octobr. In hoc Eccleſiæ Veſalienſis Proſylæo natus eſt ideoque appellatus Peregrinus Bertie, Baro Willoughby de Ereſby, in Regno Angliæ, Domini Richardi Bertie et Catarinæ Duciſſæ Suffolciæ Filius, qui conjugali inter ſe et piæ erga Deum fide inſignes, ob profeſſionem religionis à Papiſmo repurgatæ, ſponte ex Anglia profugerunt, Mariâ regnante, An. Dm. M D LIII.

"Idem Peregrinus Bertie poſtea, regnante Elizabethâ, An. Dm. M D LXXXVIII. Copiarum Anglicarum in fœderato Belgio ſub feliciſſimis illius Reginæ auſpiciis militantium, locum tenens generalis conſtitutus eſt, et poſteros deinceps reliquit, qui etiamnum inclareſcunt titulo Comitum de Lindſey, et jure hæreditario magnorum Angliæ Camerariorum. Hunc lapidem, altero partim veruſtate exceſo, partim militum vi fracto, inſtauravit Carolus Bertie Montacuti Comitis de Lindſey filius, et ſereniſſimi Dm. Caroli II. Magnæ Britan'iæ Regis ad pleroſque fac. Rom. Imperii Electores alioſque Germaniæ Principes Ablegatus Extraordinarius, An'o Dom. M DC LXXX."

Yours, &c. D. M.

Mr.

* Of St. Willebrode, at Weſel, in Germany, wherein the Dutcheſs fell in labour, and was delivered of a ſon, called Peregrine, afterwards Lord Willoughby of Ereſby.—See Collins's Peerage, &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Axbridge, Feb.* 25, 1806.

BEING on a journey in June 1804, I halted at the antient town of Glaſtonbury; and whilſt my horſe ate its provender, took a ſtroll (as is my conſtant cuſtom when I happen to paſs through that place) to mark the depredations of Time and Avarice on the Antiquities there; and in the courſe of my half hour's ramble, the two Antiques herewith ſent arreſted my attention. Thinking them worth preſervation, I therefore drew forth my pencil, and made ſketches of them in my pocket book. *Fig.* 4 is a carving in freeſtone over a door-way, at the back of a very antient building, now called the Red Lion Inn, leading to the area or garden of the alms-houſes for women, founded by the benevolent abbot Beere; and, in all probability, they are the arms of that good abbot, or of King Henry the Seventh: they conſiſt of a full-blown roſe, ſurmounted by an elegant cloſe or covered crown; the ſiniſter ſupporter, which remains quite perfect, has the appearance of a winged dog; and from what I can judge, from the mutilated remains of the dexter ſupporter, it ſeems to have been originally the ſame as the ſiniſter one. The whole is about two feet long and one foot and a half broad, all cut in high relief. The date 1512, on a ſcroll, is nearly as perfect as when firſt ſet up*: it is much bedaubed with yellow ochre, and the dexter ſupporter is almoſt deſtroyed, but the other parts of the carving are in good preſervation.

Fig. 5 is a carving in freeſtone over the porch of the North door of St. Benedict's Church at Glaſtonbury, having on a ſhield the initial letters R. B. in a cypher ſurmounted by a mitre.

There is another ſtone with ſimilar letters, placed in the upper part of the front of a modern brick houſe on the South ſide of the High Street of Glaſtonbury, juſt below the middle conduit.

They are the initials of the name of Richard Beere, the fifty-eighth (according to Willis) and laſt abbot but one of the monaſtery of Glaſtonbury. He was inſtalled abbot the 20th January 1493, added conſiderably to the monaſtic buildings, was a great benefactor to the church and monaſtery, and died the 20th January, 1524, and was buried in the South aile of the body of the abbey church under a plain marble ſlab.

On my return from the ramble before alluded to, I had the honour of walking over the conſecrated ground of the venerable abbey at the ſame time with my Lord and Lady Harcourt, who had juſt arrived to view thoſe hallowed ruins; and I muſt add, that the preſence of thoſe great (and what is infinitely more to their honour) good perſonages, added not a little, in my eſtimation, to the intereſt and ſolemnity of thoſe auguſt and truly venerable remains. BENEDICTUS.

* Twenty-ſeven years before the diſſolution of the monaſtery.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 26, 1805.

THE arms, *fig.* 6, are engraved on ſome pieces of plate which have been in my family for many years, and are evidently thoſe of Gwyn and Courtenay; but, as we have no account of any intermarriage between theſe two families, I requeſt the favour of you to inſert them in your Magazine, with a view of ſubmitting this difficulty to your numerous heraldical and genealogical readers. P. P.

LETTER XXXIX. ON PRISONS.

Omne animi vitium tanto conſpectius in ſe [habetur*.
Crimen habet, quanto major qui peccat

Mr. UREAN, *Sambrook Court, March* 15.

SELDOM have I felt more concern in reviewing the ſtate of Priſons, than on the preſent occaſion. Many of the ſcenes of human miſery introduced into theſe pages, have been drawn from diſtant places, where ſome apology might be pleaded for apparent neglect, in conſequence of pecuniary inability, or want of power, to remove the exiſting evil; but in the preſent inſtance theſe are amply poſſeſſed, and at the ſame time the miſerable ſtate of the Priſon was made known to thoſe whoſe duty and ſtation it was to afford relief.

The Magiſtrates and Citizens of London have been ſo uniformly diſtinguiſhed for philanthropy and liberality, that this neglect of the Borough Compter muſt certainly have ariſen from ſome other ſource than that of inhumanity; and may, perhaps, be

* Every fault of the mind becomes more conſpicuous, and more guilty, in proportion to the rank of the offender.

aſcribed

aſcribed to the circumſtance of not having had a reſident Alderman in that ward or diſtrict for a ſeries of years; and ſhould it appear ſo to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, it may be preſumed, from their diſtinguiſhed urbanity, that the local reſidence of an Alderman or High Bailiff will become an object of their recommendation, and afford ſuch an example of humane attention to the Priſoner, as may excite emulation in every part of the kingdom. J. C. LETTSOM.

BOROUGH COMPTER. Keeper, Sir *Watkin Lewes*, knt. Bailiff of the Borough, appointed by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. *John Bullevant*, Deputy. Salary, none. Fees: Debtors, 7s. 6d. garniſh, 2s. Chaplain, none. Surgeon, none. Number of Debtors September 14, 1801, nine; February 9, 1802, five; January 2, 1803, eight; December 8, 1804, eight; December 10, 1805, five; May 28, 1806, ſeven. Allowance to Debtors; a two-penny loaf *per* day from the City (weight, March 10, 1801, *ſix ounces* *), and 65 penny loaves every eight weeks, from Mrs. Margaret Symcott's † gift, a memorial of which is fixed up in the priſon: and twenty ſhillings every Chriſtmas from the Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

Remarks. The Borough Compter, or *Clink*, under the juriſdiction of the Bailiff of *Southwark*, but controulable by the City of London, extends its juriſdiction over five pariſhes. Debtors have one ſmall court-yard, about 19 feet ſquare. On the ground floor, on the right hand, is the women's day and ſleeping room, 24 feet by 9 feet 6 inches. On the left is one intended for men, 41 feet by 10; but the floor of this room being *earth*, or *mud*, and unfit to ſleep upon, no uſe has been made of it for many years, ſo that men and women aſſociate together during the day time in the women's room. Up-ſtairs are two rooms, the ſame ſize as thoſe below, and now (1806) in good repair. All have fire-places; but no coals are allowed, no kettles or ſaucepans to cook proviſions; no mops, brooms, or pails, to keep the priſon clean. No bedſteads, bedding, or even ſtraw, to lie upon. Debtors are obliged to ſleep on the dirty boards in their cloaths. All thoſe who are arreſted by proceſs iſſuing out of the Borough Court, are ſent to this Priſon, and there are rooms in the houſe for thoſe who can pay. The extreme diſtreſs and wretchedneſs I often have witneſſed in this Priſon, particularly in the years 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804, cauſed me to write the following letter to the Lord Mayor:

"MY LORD,

I beg pardon for the liberty I take in addreſſing myſelf to your Lordſhip; but when the importance of the ſubject and the object it has in view are conſidered, they will, I truſt, plead excuſe. It is now more than three years ſince I made my firſt report to the Lord Mayor and the Court of Aldermen, of the ſtate of the Borough Compter. A Committee was appointed to inſpect it. The windows were repaired and glazed, it was white-waſhed and ſwept. This being all the improvement it has received, permit me to treſpaſs on your Lordſhip's patience, and that of the honourable Court, whilſt I deſcribe its preſent ſtate.

Sir Watkin Lewes, as Bailiff of the Borough, is, I preſume, the keeper. His deputy, John Bullevant, has no ſalary. This priſon extends its juriſdiction over five pariſhes. Men and women debtors have one ſmall court-yard, about nineteen feet ſquare; and they appear to me at all times to aſſociate together. They have nothing but the dirty boards to ſleep upon. No bedding, or even ſtraw, allowed. No fire, even in this cold and damp ſeaſon. No medical aſſiſtance in ſickneſs. No religious attentions whatever. The few remaining boards in the *men* debtors room (mentioned in my former report) are now taken away, as are the joiſts on which they were laid. The room is uſeleſs; the floor is earth. Neither mops, brooms, nor pails are allowed, to keep the priſon clean. Soap or towels are not afforded to the Priſoner; ſo that a man may for a debt of one guinea, remain in this wretched place *forty days*, without once taking off his cloaths, or waſhing his hands and face.

Permit me now, my Lord, to ſubmit to your conſideration the allowance to this Priſon. It is a twopenny loaf a day;

* The allowance of bread ought every where to be in *weight*, and not in money, becauſe of the variable price: in Auguſt 1773, the twopenny loaf weighed *twenty-one ounces*.

† Eleanor Gwinn's legacy.

day; weight, March 10, 1801, *fix ounces!* and December 7, 1804, *eight ounces.* This ſcanty proviſion, without any nutritious liquor, only water, is not ſufficient to ſupport the cravings of nature; and the priſoner at his diſcharge may be fit for an hoſpital, but he cannot be fit for labour. The County of Middleſex allows to priſoners of this deſcription, in Cold Bath Fields, a loaf of bread of one pound weight every day, a pint of gruel every morning, a quart of broth made of rice and oatmeal for dinner, and every other day ſix ounces of meat for dinner, inſtead of broth. They have a common room with a fire-place, and a peck of coals *per* day; two ſleeping-cells, 7 feet by 5½, with plank bedſteads, ſtraw in ticking beds, a blanket and a rug.

What a contraſt! what ſhall I ſay to a ſyſtem ſtill continued, though reſpectfully ſubmitted to the Court more than three years ago? I am informed there has been no *reſident* Alderman in this ward for many years, which may in ſome meaſure account for the total neglect of this miſerable place. The ſixty-five penny loaves every eight weeks (from Mrs. Symcott's gift) might, if diſtributed at proper periods according to the number of debtors, be of real ſervice; but they are ſent all at one time; and the late keeper informed me, when there was only one debtor, he had the whole, and ſold them.

No enquiry ever appears to be made about the ſtate of this Priſon; and there being no reſident Magiſtrate, the cries of the miſerable never reach that Court where diſtreſs ſeldom ſupplicates in vain. The annual donation of 20s. by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury is diſtributed in the ſame inconſiderate manner as the bread. Liberality, benevolence, and humanity, are the characteriſtics of the City, and on all public occaſions ſhe extends them in a manner worthy the firſt City in the world. The Gaols of Newgate, Ludgate, Giltſpur-ſtreet, and Poultry, are ample partakers of its bounty, while the miſerable one I have been deſcribing, ſituate in Surrey, has no claim to the proviſion made by that liberal County. Forgot by the City—out of reach of being heard—it ſeems a wretched *caſt-off*, and may be numbered among the worſt Priſons in the kingdom. At my viſits the 7th and 8th of this month (December 1804) the number of priſoners eight; viz. ſix men, two women; their condition ragged and dirty, ſtarving, and (except one) without employ. In this extremity, two ſhillings *garniſh* is exacted from every new comer.

That this picture is not overcharged I am ready to prove; and will attend the Court of Aldermen any time they pleaſe to appoint, to interrogate the Keeper as to *facts*.

Mr. Alderman Combe, when Lord Mayor, honoured my remarks on the Poultry Compter with the moſt prompt and effectual relief; and I humbly hope, my Lord, for a like exertion of your high authority, and for the exerciſe of a like compaſſion toward the unhappy objects of it.

I have the honour to be, with great reſpect, my Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient,
and faithful humble ſervant,
JAMES NEILD.

Chelſea, December 11, 1804.

To Right Hon. Peter Perchard, eſq. Lord Mayor."

There were committed to this priſon in 1801, 180; in 1802, 160; in 1803, 170; in 1804, 125; in 1805, 131; in 1806, 147 perſons. Benevolence, however, occaſionally finds its way within theſe dreary walls; for at Eaſter, 1804, two legs and two ſhins of beef were ſent. The 15th March, 1805, there were three men and one woman priſoners; the woman was extremely ill of a bloody flux, and the poor men had raiſed eighteen pence amongſt them, and bought a truſs of ſtraw, of which they had given the ſick woman a large portion. I was much pleaſed with this act of ſympathy: the deputy keeper lent her an old blanket, and humanely permitted her to come into the houſe during the day, by which, and ſome other charitable aſſiſtance, ſhe recovered. On the 9th December, 1805, three legs of beef were ſent; the number of priſoners *four*. And this year ſome humane gentleman ſent two pair of blankets and two rugs. The 25th March, 1806, three legs of beef were ſent; the number of priſoners *eleven*. At my viſit on the 28th, I found five debtors, who had with them in priſon three wives and nine children; and the ſame benevolent gentleman had ſent them eight ſmall flock beds, and this year liberated eight priſoners. The 28th May, 1806, the ſeven debtors had with them in priſon

priſon five infant children. When any proviſions are ſent, the keeper's wife kindly lends them veſſels to cook it in. The head Keeper had not viſited the priſon theſe 18 months! The loweſt ſum for which I ſaw any record of commitment was 1s. 7d. coſts 3s. 2d. but the late keeper told me there had been one committed for *ſevenpence*. In 1785, the *fees* and *expences* on a debt of *one ſhilling* were 15s. 11d. and for the payment of which the debtor might remain impriſoned for *life*, with felons of every deſcription; but by the perſevering repreſentations of the "SOCIETY for the Relief of Perſons Impriſoned for ſmall Debts," Fees are aboliſhed, the expences leſſened, impriſonment limited, and an entire ſeparation from felons, in every Gaol throughout the kingdom.

The Felons Court-yard is about 14½ feet by 11, and ſeparated from the Debtors by a brick wall. Their day-room, called the *ſtone room*, 17 feet by 12, has a fire-place: no coals allowed. Over this is the ſleeping room, 16 feet by 14; no bedding or ſtraw. Criminals are only confined here a night or two, till fully committed. The following table of fees is hung up in the houſe, viz.

A Table of Fees to be taken by the Keeper of the Borough Compter.

	£.	s.	d.
For the admiſſion of every priſoner for felony, treſpaſs, aſſault, or other miſdemeanour - - - - -	0	11	4
For every night's lodging - -	0	0	6
To the Turnkey, for the admiſſion of every ſuch priſoner - - - - - - - -	0	1	0
For every perſon brought by any peace officer for ſafe cuſtody, until hearing can be had before a magiſtrate - - - - - -	0	2	0

And for the better information of ſuch priſoners, the Court doth further order and direct, that a table of the ſaid fees be fixed up in the moſt conſpicuous part of the ſaid priſon, for the peruſal and inſpection of the ſaid priſoners, and others reſorting to the ſaid gaol.

By the Court. MAN.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CVI.

(*Continued from p.* 135.)

OLD PALACE-YARD,

SPOKEN of in my firſt ſurvey as preſenting nothing but hovels, they hiding the walls of the Palace in this ſituation. Theſe hovels are no more; and on their ſite, and ſtill ſhutting out the Palace, an immenſe number of edifices have been ſet up, preferable, it is true, to the late diſfigurements in point of new materials, clean appearance, and all that; but, as for relevant connexion with the main deſign of the Palace, the cabins juſt departed might have ſtill enjoyed their honourable alliance with the Regal dwelling. The general aſſemblage then of elevations now laid open for adulation, ranging from the South end of the Hall to the Prince's Chamber, has already become food for criticiſm, idle joke, and coarſe compariſon: "appearance of a cotton-mill *;" "pidgeon-holes above, dog-kennels below †." Innumerable quotations might be adduced from various prints, if it were neceſſary to direct the publick in this reſpect how to think; but it is pretty well underſtood, that there is but one opinion abroad as to the effect of all this ſhew, and its reference to Antiquity. Thus far the general voice may cry out with confidence; but it becomes the province of the Profeſſionaliſt and Antiquary to go into the merits of the detail, and prove, by reference to works of different æras, what is, and what is not, authentic in matters of this ſort, as ſet before us. Men muſt not be inveigled to give unqualified praiſe or unconditional cenſure. Even-handed Juſtice will point where Truth preponderates; and, as this truth, which I am endeavouring to extract from confuſion, is of the utmoſt importance to the future welfare of our Public Works, too much aſſiduity cannot be beſtowed on my part, or too much patience given in liſtening to this recital by many who are juſtly concerned, and on more cauſes than ſingle architectural good.

The plan gives two Weſt fronts, and one return front to the South, governed on the baſement ſtory by a continued projecting arcade ending in a portico. The Tudor ſtyle is made uſe of on this occaſion, and when in its decline in the reign of Henry VIII.; with ſome accidental gleanings from the early Pointed manner, *temp.* Henry II. I do not take upon me to declare, that theſe reſources have been ſtrictly laid under contribution, merely glanced

* Vol. LXXVI. p. 1127.

† Morning Advertiſer.

at,

at, as subordinate aids to the great fund of modern aſſumed ſuperiority of Art here made ſupreme.

Firſt front Northwards. The line broken to the left by one ſquare projecting tower, and to the right by a flat narrow tower (novel), and in the centre by a kind of feature called a "principal object," which object cannot be aſſimilated to any one degree of antient arrangement. The line thus rendered unconnected, is left parcelled out into three diviſions, compriſing a baſement and three ſtories. The baſement has doors and windows with the flat Tudor ſweep, and the windows to the upper ſtories have modern ſquare heads: battlements terminate the uprights. Square projecting tower; doorway the Tudor ſweep, and four ſtories of modern ſquare-headed windows; battlements as before. Flat narrow tower; four ſtories, beſides the baſement, of long narrow ſham lights (windows); form, *temp.* Henry II. No ſham decorations in antient arrangement; what was then deſigned had ſome neceſſary affinity one part with the other, or uſe, not like the preſent objects, ſqueezed in, to help a lame elevation, or a cramped *invention* at fault. Battlements as before, with a ſham croſs loop-hole. The principal object, bounded on each ſide by octangular towers, turrets, buttreſſes, or what you will; with five ſtories, beſides the baſement, of ſham long narrow lights (the upper one a croſs loop-hole), and battlements as before. By way of argument, let us imagine theſe lights left open; what uſe could be derived from this, as the octangular what-do-you-call-em's from their diameter, 4 feet, not admitting an interior more than 2 feet, allowing the walls to be but 1 foot thick, and that to a height of 70 or 80 feet? A circular ſtair-caſe? No. Eating-room? No. Retiring-cells? No. Antiquity preſents no document for theſe ſham decorations; expedients of this ſort are reſerved alone for preſent practice. The ſpace between the what-do-you-call-em's, is occupied with much entertaining ſelection. Baſement as before. Firſt and ſecond ſtories ſmuggled out of an octangular Tudor window, right and left, leaving a dead vacuity between them (the *centre*). A *baſement* compartmented dado (from the North front of the Hall) very *conveniently* occupies the height between the two floors, thus ſo ingeniouſly conſtructed out of one window. It appears theſe heights have been unluckily made too low for their widths, as the two compartments are thus compelled to diſunite, and a hollow is run between them: this at leaſt is new. Above each of theſe bow-windows is one immenſe long Pointed-headed window, form *temp.* Henry II. and between them a large ſquare-headed receſs. Battlements in termination. Can it rationally be conceived, lacking a deſire to *do a little* after our old works, that the lower parts of buildings, carried up (as may be) before the attacks, ſhould be in a mode of the 16th century, while the upper parts, carried up (as muſt be) afterwards, ſhould be in a mode of the 13th century? But here we find all this. The arches to the arcade have the Tudor ſweep, with here and there between the arches a Tudor buttreſs. Novelty again! If one buttreſs is judged needful to fill one pier, according to Antiquity, architectural ſymmetry, and real uſe, all the piers ſhould have been thus ſuſtained. This arcade is called, forſooth, a Cloiſter; but upon what model? I truſt none can be adduced in this country. Cloiſters are diſtinctly an arrangement placed either on the South or North ſide of a Church, planned in a ſquare of four Aiſles: and in no other ſituation or form are they found. Paſſages, indeed, occur ſometimes with open arches for receiving light; but this is a rare inſtance. The over-head covering to the arcade, novel again, not only in deſign, but in maſonic poſſibility, as the painted ſmall ſtones wherewith it is ſuppoſed to be conſtructed, are no more than 9 inches by 6 inches. This covering (lath and plaſter) is not intirely flat, but riſes in ſtraight lines two or three inches (width about 12 feet) to a point in the centre roof-wiſe. Let me put a queſtion to the ſkilful contriver on his idea of exhibiting a ſtone cieling upon this form. Would it be poſſible, I pray, for ſuch a work, executed in ſtone, to exiſt a moment freed from centres and other ſupport, without falling directly to the ground?

In Dungeons to Caſtles, and other underground cells, ſtone roof-wiſe cielings are often met with; but the riſe partakes either of the ſegment of a circular or pointed arch, and which riſe is at leaſt one-third or more of the width

width of the cell, with ſtrong projecting ribs, ſupported by walls of immenſe thickneſſes, 10 or 15 feet, and further aided by enormous abutments from ſome adjunct buildings, &c. Cloiſters familiar to my notice have either regular ſtone groins, or wood flat or curved cielings.

To give an opinion here, more proper I confeſs to make part of the concluding hints to this ſurvey, but they can be repeated: antient arrangement is wholly overlooked in the ſcene before us, or utterly deſpiſed; modern convenience and modern common-run of houſe work alone directing the heterogeneous maſs.

Return front. Made out by an octagon and ſquare tower, with a ſpace between them. The arcade returns alſo in ſtrict *zig-zag* order with the towers. The whole of the decorations of doorways, windows, &c. are repetitions of the preceding front, with the addition of ſalient pilaſters at the angles of the octagon tower, which pilaſters are peculiarly novel to ſuch a piece of manſion adornment as this tower.

Second front, Southwards. On the left, for 30 or 40 feet, is a further continuation of the foregoing arcade, windows, &c. on a ſtraight face of elevation. A break in the general line now takes place in a projecting elevation of two ſtories above the baſement, and the accommodating arcade is ſtill carried on. The form of the windows are long and pointed; the upper courſes of the elevation unfiniſhed. Next another break advances outwards in form of a plain, narrow, lofty, common country ſteeple, riſing from a baſement fronted by a Portico, into which on the left the arcade at laſt finds a termination. This break, otherwiſe Steeple, is moſt obtruſive, being purpoſed for the reception of Majeſty into the Palace. When contemplating this portion of the new deſign, my recollection is on the ſtretch from one end of the land to the other, in running over caſtles, habitable arrangements of monaſteries, noble antient manſions, &c. to find one poor feature that may in the ſmalleſt degree countenance this entry for Regal pomp; but without ſucceſs. To bring matters to ſome ſort of compromiſe, let me exclaim, What have we here? the old belfry from —— town, with the porch ſtuck to it that came from the ſide of —— church*! I have hitherto diſtinguiſhed this baſement, or entrance, by the appellation of a Portico, from the circumſtance of their being ſubordinate entrances into it on either ſide, when, indeed, the lines evidently give the contour of a Porch; but as Porches never ſhew any other opening on the ſides than narrow lights, I am thus warranted to call it a Portico, porch-wiſe. As the dreſſings to theſe two breaks, particularly to the latter one (belfry), are not yet finiſhed, I ſhall at this writing deſcribe only the Portico. It conſiſts of a large archway with a Pointed head, *temp.* Henry IV. At the angles buttreſſes of the plaineſt make, *temp.* Henry VIII. ending in pinnacles (nothing to do with them) of the richeſt work poſſible, the ornaments appearing mechanic caſts, in the crockets and finials from York Cathedral, *temp* Edward III. and a ſort of ſmall ſweeping pediment on each face of the pinnacle evidently copied from the fantaſtic pinnacles of Sir C. Wren at the Weſt end of the Abbey church adjoining, and from no where elſe that I can at this moment call to my mind's eye. Over the arch a Tudor ſquare label and cornice, with battlements as uſual on the arcade, &c.

I muſt be free, and declare, ſuch an unclaſſical mixture of diſcordant particles evinces, that the executors of all this random ſhew are not volunteers in the ſervice of the Antiquities of their Country, but preſſed men, and dragged to ſcramble together in picking up a few of the bits and ſcraps, the odds and ends of our old maſters of ſcience, to ſtick them here, and cram them there, becauſe it muſt be ſo: and ſo it is. AN ARCHITECT.

*** Detail of Mouldings in our next.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK I. EPISTLE V.

TO MANLIUS TORQUATUS.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Torquatus to whom this initiation to a friendly entertainment is written, may have been a ſon of the L. Manlius Torquatus, under whoſe conſulſhip, ann. urb. 689, Horace was born; and is unqueſtionably the ſame whom the ſeventh ode of the fourth book incites to a better enjoy-

* Porches never occupy the ſide of towers, and are chiefly found at the Weſt front and North and South ſides of Churches.

ment

ment of life. He was sprung from one of the noblest and oldest Roman families, and was reckoned among the first orators of his time. To these advantages Horace adds the praise of integrity, by saying of him in the aforenamed ode,

Cum semel occideris, et *de te splendida* [Minos
Fecerit arbitria,
Non, Torquate, *genus*, non te *facundia*, [non te
Restituet *pietas*.

In the tenth of his Sermones, he names him amongst those friends to whose approbation he confines the whole of his ambition; and this alone is a title that exceeds in value the most splendid monument.

The Aristippic morality which Horace, between jest and earnest, has interwoven in this his invitation, seems to have reference to an opposite fault of his friend; and this amounts almost to a certainty, when we recollect, that the same folly, of hoarding up for laughing heirs, which he touches upon in this Epistle, is already glanced at, though but slightly, in the above-mentioned Ode to Torquatus,

Cuncta manus avidas fugiunt hæredis, amico
Quæ dederis animo,

and, if we superadd that this Torquatus (as far as I can find) is the last of his race mentioned in history or by other authors. For the *Torquati Aspremates* are a quite different family, on whom that surname was first bestowed by Augustus. Sueton. in Augusto, cap. 45.

This Epistle has somewhat particularly interesting, as it shews us our Poet as it were in his morning-gown, and in the midst of his little domestic circle. It is pleasant to see him attentive to every trifle, and busy about the cleanliness of his table-furniture, and priding himself, so citizen-like and with so much complacency, in the crystalline brightness of his vases and dishes. These are the features that Plutarch so industriously explores, and by which he has the art of rendering his lives and his Heroes so interesting to us. I know not how many will sympathize with me on this occasion; but to me, the simplicity of manners, the domestic turn, the satisfaction the Poet has in being able to give his friend a little treat; in short, that he thinks himself so rich and happy in his plain and frugal house-keeping; and the good humour this sentiment diffuses through the whole Epistle: all this makes him infinitely more estimable to me, and shews me his moral character in a far better light than any thing he could have written in the dogmatic or rapturous strain of a Virtuoso or a Philosopher.

Si potes Archiacis (1) *conviva recumbere lectis.*

(1) Archias, the joiner, whom Horace here accidentally drags down to posterity along with him, fabricated, as it should seem, only rough country furniture. Indeed tables and couches of fine carved work, with silver or ivory feet, &c. were very common in Rome; only, however, amongst the affluent, or such as would pass for wealthy persons. At our Poet's all was suited to his circumstances, and he was not ashamed that neither ivory nor gold glittered in his house. Book ii. Ode 18.

Supremo te sole (2) *domi, Torquate, manebo.*

(2) The usual time for the repast which with the Romans was called *cœna*, and was properly the principal meal to which friends were invited, was *post nonam*, i. e. according to our way of reckoning the hours, after three or four o'clock in the afternoon. Couture, *de la vie privée des Romains*, part iii. n. 1. The reason why Horace does not expect his illustrious guest till after sun-set, or rather will wait for him till that time, appears not to proceed, as Baxter supposes, from his particular frugality, but merely because he would allow him time enough previously to dispatch his affairs, and because the whole night might be passed in social festivity.

Vina bibes iterum Tauro (3) *diffusa*——

(3) That Horace, for preventing all mistakes, so accurately informs his friend what sort of wine he shall set before him, has roused the attention, and called forth the doubts, of the expositors. Lambinus and Cruquius conclude, both from the country and the age of the wine, that it was tolerably bad: Baxter and Gessner, on the contrary, observe, that it was at least Falernian, which, of all the generous wines then cultivated in Italy, held the foremost place. For, as Sinuessa lay at the foot of Mount Massicus

cus (called also Falernus), and the whole district on this side the mountain, towards Minternæ, was known by the name of ager Falernus; Cellarius, Geogr. Antiq. lib. ii. c. 9 p. 848; so, a wine that had grown between Minternæ and Sinuessa, might always pass for Falernian, even though it were not of the very first quality. Our chorographical knowledge of this region is not exact enough for enabling us to decide with accuracy this important philological question. But we may gather from all circumstances, that Horace so precisely characterises his liquor, only that his friend might not draw unfavourable conclusions of the wine from the frugality of the entertainment. For, that so polite a man as our Poet was, could have required a Manlius to get soddled with him in bad wine, no commentator on earth shall make me believe; and then as to the age of the wine, the case stands much better than Lambinus and Cruquius are inclined to imagine: for, by the assertion of Horace, it was put into the pitchers under the second consulate of Statilius Taurus, that is, in the year 728; consequently, about the time that this letter was written, was at least six or seven years old, which, for an Italian wine, especially of this country, was a fine age.

——*Sinuessanumque Petrinum* (4).

(4) A village near Sinuessa.

Et Moschi (5) *cantus.*——

(5) This Moschus, according to the assertion of an antient scholiast, was a famous rhetorician of Pergamus, who had been accused of practices with poison, and whose advocates in this bad business were Asinius Pollio and our Torquatus, as two of the first-rate orators of the age.

Æstivam sermone benigno tendere noctem (6.)

(6) The festival, the eve whereof Horace intends to celebrate by a jovial entertainment, was the birth-day of the deified Julius Cæsar, which, as we find in an antient scholiast, was solemnly kept in Rome on the ides of July. On such a festival no business was done; and therefore Torquatus could without scruple chat away a summer's night with his friend over little socratic cups. For, notwithstanding the humourous panegyric of drunkenness (in which, for all the joke, there is a great deal of truth) that it was not intended for a bacchanal has no need to be proved.

Quid non ebrietas designat? &c. (7).

(7) Horace seems here to have had in mind a facetious encomium on wine, of a similar nature, in the first scene of the Knights of Aristophanes: "What! thou presumest to rail at wine! Where wilt thou find me a more valiant promoter of business than wine? Seest thou, as soon as people have drank, how they are immediately as rich and happy as the gods; how every thing is easy to them; every thing instantly succeeds; how their friends have only to ask what they would have, their lawsuits are all directly terminated to satisfaction, &c."

——*Brutum tibi, Septimiumque,* (8) *&c.*

(8) The company, which the Poet at the same time invites, to do honour to his friend, appear no where else in Horace; hence it is to be presumed, that he brought them thither merely as the friends of Torquatus. The scholiast of Cruquius, who takes Butra for a girl, and calls her Bruta; and the moderns, who have turned Septicius into a Septimia, have given too great scope to their imagination. I have followed the lection of the majority of the manuscripts, and the authority of the most intelligent expositors. The persons of these Butra and Septicius are not known; we have only their names. The latter is found (according to Bentley) in several old authors, and the former in an inscription in Gruter. Whether the Sabinus Tyro, who dedicates to Mæcenas a poem on horticulture, under the name of Cœpurica [Κοπυρικα], and of whom Pliny alone makes mention in the 10th chapter of his sixth book, be the same with that of whom we are speaking, we cannot pretend to say; it is to be presumed that he is. But, whoever he was, care is taken that we should not be unacquainted with his character. The single verse,

Et, ni cœna prior potiorque puella, Sabinum Detinet,

paints him so well, that it costs us no trouble to get the idea of the man, in as lively an image, as if we had sat at table with him, at Horace's house, in company with the fair Cynara.

——*locus est et pluribus umbris* (9).

(9) The uninvited persons are jocularly called shadows, as they were brought

brought with the principal guests as their friends or acquaintance.

Sed nimis arcta premunt olidæ convivia capræ (10).

(10) Horace calls every thing by its proper name, as the Romans used in general to do, in several cases where our more strict decorum would not permit us to use the same licence.

ERRATA in our last Number, p. 111, col. 1. l. 38. for *undutifully r.* disrespectfully, and line 39, for "*That thou shalt immediately perceive,*" read, "That I would have thee to prove." [*Velim*, inquit, *hoc mihi probes: faciam sciat Ælianus et me linguam habere: plura enim de eo loquar.* Sueton. Aug. 51.]

MR. URBAN, *March* 9.

THE following curious paper was lately put into my hands by a Jew Priest, and seems deserving of a place in your useful Repository, as strongly marking the prejudices of the Jewish people. It alludes to a school lately established in the parish of St. James Duke's place, by the liberal and voluntary contributions of the Christian part of that parish and its neighbourhood, much upon the same plan as other ward or parish schools.

ABSTRACT OF AN EXHORTATION DELIVERED BY THE REV. SOLOMON HIRSCHEL, AT THE GREAT SYNAGOGUE, DUKE'S PLACE, ON SATURDAY, JAN. 10, A. M. 5567.

After a Discourse on Jeremiah xi. 18. 19. *(Printed handsomely in Hebrew and English, and circulated among the Jews.)*

"Blessed be the Lord our God, and the God of our forefathers! one, sole, and indivisible, from eternity to eternity! who has not withheld his grace from us since we have been his chosen people; and who has not suffered any thing to escape our vigilance over the conservation of our holy religion: as I have had occasion to exercise on the last holy sabbath, to forewarn every one of our Nation not to send any of their Children to the newly-established Free-school, instituted by a society of persons who are not of our religion, until we had, by a proper investigation, determined if it be completely free from any possible harm to the welfare of our religion; as hath also been fully stated in a printed abstract published for that purpose; and which, I am happy to understand, has had a proper and good effect.

Now, having since been fully convinced, through the means of a printed sermon and address, published by the Directors of the Missionary Society *, viz. that the whole purpose of this seeming kind exertion, is but an *inviting snare*, a *decoying experiment* to undermine the props of our religion: and the sole intention of this Institution is, at bottom, only to entice *innocent* Jewish children, during their early and unsuspecting years, from the observance of the laws of Moses; and to eradicate the religion of their fathers and forefathers:

On this account I feel myself necessitated to caution the congregation in general, that no one do send, or allow to be sent, any child, whether male or female, to this or any such School established by strangers to our religion; nor likewise to any Sunday School of that nature.

All such persons, therefore, who shall act contrary to this prohibition, whether male or female, will be considered as if they had themselves forsaken their religion, and been baptized; and shall lose all title to the name of Jews, and forfeit all claims on the congregation both in life and death.

Every one who feareth God is hereby reminded of his duty, to warn every one who may be ignorant of these circumstances, and acquaint him thereof, that he may escape the snare laid to entangle him. Thus may we hope to see the days, when the name of the only God will be hallowed, and the Lord will be one, and his name one! Amen!" Yours, &c. R. S.

MR. URBAN, *Salisbury Plain, March* 7.

BEING of a mechanical turn, I have lately been amusing myself in making models of the supposed Druidical Temple of Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain, both in its original and present decayed and ruinous state; and having produced an effect far exceeding my expectations, I have been induced to present two of them, on a small scale, to the Museum in Oxford, where they are now deposited. Two others (on a larger scale) are at present in the possession of Gorges Lowther, Esq. of Tilshead Lodge, in the County

* This must allude to some other school. No such publication has appeared respecting the school in question.

of Wilts. Having lately been reading an account of the Temple of *Abury*, in Wiltshire, and being still desirous of pursuing my favorite amusement, permit me, Sir, through your Miscellany to beg the favour of any of your numerous correspondents to inform me, through the same channel, if there is any *ground plan* of this most extraordinary work, and where it may be met with.

Yours, &c. ANTIQUARIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 10.

THE improvements in education by the new and mechanical system invented by Joseph Lancaster having been most honourably noticed by Mr. Whitbread in his luminous speech respecting the condition of the Poor; your readers may not be displeased at seeing some account of Mr. Lancaster's system; "by which, paradoxical as it may appear, above 1000 children may be taught and governed by one master only, at an expence now reduced to 5 s. a year, each child; and supposed still capable of farther reductions. The average time for instruction, in reading, writing, and the elements of arithmetic, is 12 months. Among many other advantages which distinguish this system, is a new method of teaching to read and spell; whereby one book, worth about 7 s. will serve to teach 300 boys, who, in the usual method, would require 300 books, worth about 9*l*. The improvement is three times greater by the new method than the old. Any boy who can read can teach arithmetic, with the certainty of a mathematician, although he knows nothing about it himself. The publick are indebted to the Duke of Bedford and Lord Somerville, in the first instance, and to many of the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy, for the support given to this system, in London, when in its infant state. The King, the Queen, and the Royal Family, feeling with paternal goodness for the welfare and happiness of their people, have patronized, by liberal annual subscriptions, a design for extending the benefits of this plan, to the education of 10,000 poor children. One of the peculiar advantages of this system is, that it does not enter into any grounds of religious differences, being in itself a compendium of mechanical improvements, in themselves highly beneficial and capable of being applied to educate the poor, by hundreds and thousands, at a very small expence. Those who may think fit to adopt this plan, will find it capable of great good in itself; and may engraft on it any system of religious instruction which they please without diminishing its utility. It is intended to publish an abridgement of the system of education for the benefit of the poor in Ireland. It will be executed under the inspection of the author of the original system, and recent improvements, plans of buildings for school-rooms, and arrangements adapted to those called Sunday, and every other class of schools in which the poor are educated, will be added. One object of the intended publication is, to enable benevolent persons to spread the knowledge of this cheap, easy, and expeditious mode of education, among School-masters, Governors of Charities, Committees, and Friends of the Poor, in a general manner, and at the expence of a small subscription. S. M.

Letters from HOLLAND *and* GERMANY *in* 1794. Letter II.

Utrecht,

My dear Friend, *April* 14, 1794.

TWO days ago we took our leave of Rotterdam*, where we passed some days much to our satisfaction. We were entertained with great splendour by several of the English merchants there. The *Boomtjes* possessed the same powers of attraction by which I had been fascinated last autumn; nor could I turn my back on that beautiful and hospitable street without casting a *longing lingering look behind*. I think I should prefer residing at Rotterdam to any place I have seen in Holland. We travelled from Rotterdam to Gonda†, or Tergow, from whence we proceeded to a small fortified town on the Little Issel, called Oudewater, where we slept. This town is pleasantly situated on the confines of the province of Utrecht, between Schoonhoven and Woerden, and its environs are famous for the production of hemp. In 1575 this town experienced a sad catastrophe. The Spaniards on their retreat from the siege of

* For an account of Rotterdam see Gent. Mag. 1801. vol. LXXI. Sept. p. 804. Nov. 998. Dec. p. 1098.

† For an account of Gonda, see Gent. Mag. vol. LXXI. July, p. 603.

Leyden,

Leyden, which they had been compelled to raise, gratified their revenge in a base and cruel manner, by pillaging and burning Oudewater, and putting the defenceless inhabitants to the sword. Among the victims of their bloodthirsty rage, were the near relations of the famous Theologian Arminius, who was a native of Oudewater, and was then a student at Marpurg, in the Landgraviate of Hesse Cassel. Arminius appears to have been a man of very considerable talents, as well as of fervent piety. While he occupied the Divinity Chair at Leyden, his life was embittered by the furious opposition of his colleague Gomar. He died in 1609, a victim, it is generally thought, to the *odium Theologicum*; and now that Arminius is on the carpet, indulge me in a few observations which the mention of his name hath suggested. The points on which he differed from Calvin and Gomar, are points on which wise and good men have differed in every period of the Church, and will probably continue to do so till the end of time; and Christian Divines should learn to exercise moderation on points which, in all ages, have perplexed the reason of the wisest and and most inquisitive among the sons of men. All the controversies on the subjects of predestination and free-will, from the days of St. Austin down to the present moment, serve only to shew the inadequacy of the human faculties to fathom the deep things of God. The Augsburg Confession, which reflects so much credit on the learning, the judgment, and prudence, of the ever-memorable Melancthon, is totally silent on the article of predestination: and, in my humble opinion, it would have been well if the master builders of every other Protestant Church had followed his example, although it must be owned that the 17th Article of our Church evinces a spirit of moderation and candour on this unfathomable subject, which we do not find in the confessions of the Helvetic, Belgic, or Scots churches. You know what a persecuting spirit was displayed by the Synod of Dort. They gave no quarter to the doctrines of Arminius, and availed themselves of the strength of the *Secular arm* to proscribe the persons as well as the doctrines of the Arminians. But had the Arminians been fortunate enough to have obtained a majority of voices in the Synod, and the support of the House of Orange, I am afraid their *tender mercies* towards the Calvinists would have been very *cruel*; so little were the true principles of toleration understood in those days. I regret very much the revival of the Predestinarian controversy in England, and still more the spirit and temper with which it is carried on. I seldom open a book on the subject without thinking of the following passage in Holy Writ: "Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge?" I am sorry to say, that some of our Visitation Charges, and too many of our Visitation Sermons of late years, have manifested *a zeal, not according to knowledge*, and a want of that charity *which is the bond of perfectness*, without which, *though we speak with the tongues of men and of angels, we are become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal*; and without which, *though we understand all mysteries and all knowledge, we are nothing*. I cannot express to you with what emotions I have heard pert striplings, newly beneficed, "who have scarcely saluted the threshold of Divinity," cry down in the most arrogant and supercilious manner opinions which are sanctioned by the venerable names of Augustine, Luther, Calvin, Usher, and Leighton. Neither, on the other hand, can we commend the wisdom or the candour of those who rashly condemn opinions which have been embraced by such men as Melancthon, Erasmus, Arminius, Grotius, Episcopius, and Limborch. This surely does not savour of the *wisdom which is from above*. I heartily wish this unedifying controversy were laid asleep*; above all, I deprecate the introduction of it into the pulpit, where, to use the language of

* The letter-writer is sorry to remark, that the controversy, instead of going to sleep, has been carried on ever since with increasing acrimony. He recommends to the furious combatants on both sides, more especially to the *Extrageé* on the Arminian side of the question, the perusal of the late Bishop Horsley's posthumous Charge, which breathes a manly, frank, and ingenuous spirit. The conclusion of the Charge might be prescribed to those gentlemen as a lenitive electuary.

Mr,

Mr. Burke, "no ſound ought ever to be heard but the healing voice of Chriſtian charity."

I have received much intereſting information reſpecting the Eſtabliſhed Church of Holland, from the Rev. Mr. Sowden, the Engliſh Epiſcopal Miniſter at Amſterdam, and from the Rev. Dr. Brown, the Miniſter of the Engliſh Preſbyterian Church in this City, and alſo a Profeſſor in the Univerſity; both of them *cordati homines*, men whom I ſhould be happy to call my friends. In them you ſee true piety and liberality of ſentiment united. Although they differ widely in their ſentiments reſpecting Church Government, they give one another the right hand of fellowſhip, as the Servants of Jeſus Chriſt and the Miniſters of his Goſpel.

The Clergy of the Eſtabliſhed Church of Holland, although tinctured with a ſpirit of bigotry, frequently bordering on intolerance, are, generally ſpeaking, diligent and laborious in the public and private duties of their function. The Decrees of the Synod of Dort form their ſtandard of Orthodoxy. On this nail they hang all the glory of their ſpiritual edifice. They are no leſs anxious to root out of their vineyard the weeds of Arminianiſm, than many on your ſide of the water are to extirpate Calviniſm. An Arian or a Socinian is a *rara avis* among them. The name of Prieſtley is as odious to them as ever was the name of Martin Luther to the moſt bigoted Papiſt; and although you and I conſider Dr. Prieſtley as a corrupter, inſtead of a purifier of Chriſtianity, I truſt that we neither of us *have ſo learned Chriſt*, as to hate the man becauſe we conceive his views of the Goſpel to be erroneous. An aſſociation of Dutch *Domines* (alias Clergymen of the Eſtabliſhed Church) has lately been formed, with the expreſs view of checking the introduction of Dr. Prieſtley's opinions into Holland; and, at one of their meetings, the following dogma was laid down as an incontrovertible axiom in the ſcience of Theology; namely, "That the belief of thoſe doctrines which have received the ſanction of the holy Synod of Dort, is as neceſſary to Salvation as the practice of any moral duty whatever." Now I apprehend that theſe zealous *Domines*, and the votaries of the Council of Trent, may be conſidered as twiſting the ſame rope at different ends. It is true the Dutch *Domines* could not, as Proteſtants, have the effrontery to ſay, in ſo many words, *we are infallible*: but then they aſſert that their doctrine is free from all mixture of error, and that, though they *may* err, yet in fact they never *do* err. I heartily wiſh that no other Proteſtant *Domines* were chargeable with the like inconſiſtency. You know the Eſtabliſhed Church of Holland * recognizes the Preſbyterian Eſtabliſhment of Scotland as a Siſter Church, both in doctrine and diſcipline. They look upon our Proteſtant Epiſcopal Eſtabliſhment as a half-way houſe to Rome, although, as my Reverend acquaintance at Amſterdam facetiouſly obſerved to me, they have regarded us with a more favourable eye, ſince Dr. Prieſtley's houſe was burnt down, than they uſed to do. There certainly is no country in Europe where liberty of conſcience is ſo reſpected as in Holland. No thanks to the *Domines*, however, for that bleſſing, but to the lenity of the civil Magiſtrate, "who," as the amiable Dr. Jortin obſerves, "is of excellent uſe in preventing us from doing one another any *bodily harm*;" and I am inclined to think, that if the power of the abovementioned aſſociation were equal to their will, the diſciples of Dr. Prieſtley would ſoon find the climate of Holland too hot for their theological conſtitutions.

To reſume the narrative of our travels: We ſet out from Oudewater early yeſterday morning, and arrived here to breakfaſt. There was more of nature in the face of the country between Oudewater and Utrecht, and of rural ſimplicity in the villages, than we had hitherto ſeen in Holland; and I felt during this ſtage the emotions which the following beautiful paſſage of Milton conveys:

"As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houſes thick and ſewers annoy the air, [breathe
Forth iſſuing on a ſummer's morn to
Among the pleaſant villages and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight; [kine,
The ſmell of grain, or tedded graſs, or
Or dairy, each rural ſight—each rural ſound."

* The Eſtabliſhed Church of Holland experienced a Bouleverſement in 1796. The writer of this letter would be glad if any of Mr. Urban's Correſpondents could give an account of the preſent ſtate of Eccleſiaſtical polity in that country.

We

We attended Divine Service yesterday morning at the English Presbyterian Church, where we heard an excellent Sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Brown. After dinner we repaired to the Mall, the finest walk perhaps in Europe; where we saw the *beau monde* of Utrecht, and a great many French Emigrants, who exhibited all the volatility and gaiety which are so characteristic of Frenchmen under every reverse of fortune. In what a wretched state is France at this moment;—under the iron rod of a sanguinary and implacable Tyrant, whose name will be handed down to posterity with execration, among the Neros, the Caligulas, and the Domitians. There is no end of proscriptions at Paris; Danton, Chabot, Bazire, *cum multis aliis*, have suffered under the axe of the guillotine, and the monster Robespierre now reigns triumphant, although I should not wonder if he were shortly to share the fate of the terrific Danton, who but the other day made the Convention, and even their lords and masters the Jacobins, tremble at his frown.

We spent the evening with Dr. Brown, at whose house we met a *ci-devant* French Nobleman, who had been deputed to the States General in 1789, but is now engaged in the humble occupation of teaching French to gain a subsistence. Ah! how many thousands, who but a few years ago lived in comfort and affluence, have now scarcely where to lay their heads! May the higher classes in England be warned by the fate of the nobles of France, to regard the signs of the times, and to learn, ere it be too late, that righteousness which alone exalteth a nation.

You remember that I told you on my return from Holland last year, that I had left the country very favourably impressed with the character and manners of the people; and I am confirmed in those impressions by what I have seen and heard since my return hither. The lower classes are more religious and virtuous, and consequently more happy than in England, where the poor in general are shockingly ignorant and depraved. In Holland all ranks attend Divine Worship from the highest to the lowest. Sunday schools are not wanted. There are very few who cannot read and write. They are not burdened with poor rates. You scarcely ever meet a beggar. The civil powers are mild and tolerant; and although the people have little or no legislative weight, yet they feel not the oppressor's rod, and every man sits in peace and quietness under his own vine and fig-tree*.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 7.

MORE flattery! p. 114.—Less of this, kind Fortune; and send me something *solid* to feed on! Why, fickle Goddess, proclaim me studied in mine own art, and still let me sit a talker, not a doer?

ANTIENT CONDUITS.

Memory conveys me back to a magnificent square Conduit, that once stood in the High-street, Exeter. The design had a door-way and stairs (exclusive of the pipes for water) for ascent to a platform above, from whence the judges of the bull-runnings or feasts held in this City (there being a space of 12 or 14 feet) awarded the prize of victory, &c. Each of the four sides contained enriched compartments, open battlements, pinnacles, &c. temp. Henry VI. I made a drawing from this performance just before its demolition (ruthless *improvement* grinned its fate); but soon after lost it. Let the purloiner, whoever he is, come forward, and from this drawing particularly detail the parts, and then let him quietly enjoy his treasure, if he thinks it one.

Rich octangular Conduit, standing without the burying-ground, All Saints church, Northampton.

Rich and singularly-elegant octangular Conduit standing in the High-street, and near the Cathedral, Wells.

Plain square Conduit on South side ditto Cathedral.

Plain oblong Conduit High-street, Glastonbury.

Small Conduit, with an open arch, in the outer vestry, York Cathedral†.

Fragments of an octangular Conduit in the interior of the Cloisters of Durham Cathedral.

Square Conduit with basso relievos, in the fields, one mile South of Gloucester‡.

I mean occasionally to speak of other Conduits, as they fall under note in my portfolios. Let me regret with Mr.

* How sadly has this picture been reversed since that period!

† Engraved in Antient Architecture.

‡ Do. in do.

Fiffier

Fither the loſs of the numerous works of this ſort decorating the principal ſtations of towns, cities, monaſtical and caſtellated ſtructures: but the noble and appropriate diſtinction for their erection in central ſituations proved their overthrow. AN ARCHITECT.

MR. URBAN, *Leiceſterſhire, March* 4.

THE following lines are ſaid to have been written by Melancthon, the celebrated reformer. I have tranſcribed them from a collection of Latin epigrams, printed at the end of the ſixteenth century at Frankfort, on the Maine. CLERICUS.

IN JOH. BAPTISTAM,
Heroicum Doctorem Novi Teſtamenti.

TALIA ſed quædam prodeſt exempla tenere,
Non Baptiſta igitur prætereundus erit.
Hic Evangelium monſtrato tradidit Agno,
Placatum nobis qui facit eſſe Deum.
Et Phariſæorum taxans deliria, Ritus
Fucoſos vetuit pro pietate ſequi.
Juſtificamque Fidem docuit Jordanis ad undam,
Et rupes gnatum jam ſonuere Dei.
Sordibus humanis Lex obſcurata jacebat,
Huic etiam lucem reddidit ille ſuam.
Congrua deſcripſit Civilis munera vitæ,
Juraque militibus, judicibuſque dedit.
Atque fidem juſſit lucere in rebus agendis,
Notior ut fieret gloria vera Dei.
Conjugii ſancit legem, damnatque Thyeſtem,
Uxorem fratris qui rapere auſus erat.
Quare Baptiſtam crudelis Adultera perdit,
Qui moriens veluti victima cæſa jacet.

Take the following couplet from the ſame work.

In imagines conjunctas Lutheri & Philippi.

DIVISÆ his operæ, ſed mens fuit unica: pavit [apes.
Ore Lutherus oves, flore Melanchthon

MR. URBAN, *March* 4.

THE following Extract from a Report of the Committee to whom the Petition of the Court of Directors of the Sierra Leone Company was referred, as laid before the Houſe of Commons, cannot fail of being intereſting to many of your readers. M. G.

THE laſt Diſpatches from the Colony of Sierra Leone were dated 29th October, 1806; and as theſe were later by many months than any information which had been received at the time of delivering the preceding ſtatement, the ſubſtance of theſe Diſpatches is here ſubjoined.

On the ſubject of health, the laſt intelligence is favourable. The ſoldiers are ſaid to have experienced leſs ſickneſs than before.

Cultivation, ſo far as reſpects articles of colonial conſumption, had improved. Governor Ludlam obſerves, "Abundance of proviſions is now raiſed in the Colony, but the farmer, eſpecially the Maroons, cannot be prevailed on to engage in the cultivation of exportable produce." He thinks, however, that when the Colony ſhall acquire a character of permanence, from being placed in the hands of Government, and the Slave Trade ſhall be aboliſhed, an extenſive field will be opened for the advantageous employment of capital in the cultivation of the ſoil. The want of a regular ſupply of labourers forms at preſent the great obſtacle to cultivation. There are, it is true, upwards of 400 native labourers in the Colony, who work for hire, but this ſupply falls very far below the demand.

Governor Ludlam tranſmits a detailed account of a war which has ſubſiſted for ſome years in the River Sherbro, about 50 miles Southward of Sierra Leone, which he has ineffectually endeavoured to terminate by his mediation, though he has produced a temporary ceſſation of hoſtilities. He ſtates, that he had viſited the parts in queſtion, and that not leſs than a thouſand ſquare miles, formerly abounding with villages, are ſuppoſed to have been nearly depopulated by this war. This diſtrict uſed to ſupply Sierra Leone with many free labourers.

The population of the Colony is ſtated to be about 1900 perſons. The births among the coloniſts have lately, in a ſmall degree, exceeded the deaths.

In reſpect to the ſecurity of the Settlement from any attack of the natives, Governor Ludlam obſerves, "The natives know that there is ſome hazard, as well as ſome trouble, in attacking us; and if Freetown be ſecure, there is nothing to compenſate for the hazard."

The Colony, however, can now hardly be ſaid to have any enemies among the natives. He alſo remarks, that the town being ſecure, there is no probability that cultivation, though extended to a conſiderable diſtance from it, will be diſturbed.

On the ſubject of Trade, he remarks, "that in conſequence of the growing proſperity of the Settlement, there is leſs and leſs neceſſity for the Company's carrying on Commerce; and that the greateſt part of the colonial trade has paſſed into the hands of the Nova Scotia Coloniſts, and of independent Europeans. Trade, he thinks, will not, in the long run, anſwer to the Company, conſidering the competition which they muſt ſuſtain with

many

many active rivals. The Americans, he obſerves, begin to engroſs a very conſiderable ſhare of the trade of the Colony; and he expreſſes a wiſh to be inſtructed as to the courſe which it would be right for him to purſue with reſpect to the ſhips of that nation, which frequently crowd the harbour of Sierra Leone.

The Coloniſts continue to conduct themſelves with propriety; and they are ſtated to be much leſs inclined to emigrate, in order to participate in the profits of the Slave Trade, than they were at the period when the Colony experienced the preſſure of war and ſcarcity.

Governor Ludlam gives the following account of the improvement in the character of the Maroons. "The Maroons have now been here nearly five years. Every act of violence towards one another which they committed, occurred during the firſt half of that period. At one time the Nova Scotians were almoſt afraid to work with them, becauſe the Maroons were apt, on every petty occaſion, to be pointing their muſkets at them. Such a thing is not heard of now.

"Without any *direct* influence being uſed by their ſuperiors to induce them to follow European cuſtoms, ſeveral of the younger Maroons have married, and many of their children have been baptized. Though few attend the Church, ſeveral are tolerably regular at the Methodiſt meeting of the Nova Scotians; and they are certainly not drawn there, at preſent, by any extravagancies or enthuſiaſtic flights of preacher or people. The practice of going armed on all occaſions, and of firing their muſkets in town, are left off; they ſubmit more readily to laws; they act with great propriety as Jurors, and always have done ſo as Conſtables. They ſeem alſo to be more induſtrious. Let it be recollected how troubleſome they were in Nova Scotia, and how well they have behaved on the whole here, and no doubt can remain of their improvement."

Mr. Ludlam, after enumerating ſome of the cauſes which have impeded the beneficial influence of the Schools of the Company, obſerves, "Nevertheleſs, I am inclined to think that our ſchools have tended much to divide the young people of the Colony into different claſſes. In ſpite of many exceptions, and eſpecial diſappointments in thoſe with whom moſt pains had been taken, I do think that thoſe who have had the advantages of education, hold, in point of morals and manners, a different rank from others. They muſt be placed differently in the ſcale of civilization."

Of the youths who were educated in this country, ſome appear to have fully anſwered the care and expence beſtowed on them, and are at preſent uſefully employed in the Colony. Others have not conducted themſelves ſatisfactorily.

Governor Ludlam gives this general opinion of the cauſes of the want of ſucceſs, experienced by the Company, in the proſecution of their deſign, in the following terms:—"Few places have met with greater diſcouragement; frequently the Colony has been threatened, and twice was actually attacked, by the Natives. Once it was ruined by the French; twice its own people have broken out into inſurrection. When extenſive commerce was carried on, the French deſtroyed it. When cultivation flouriſhed, the Natives firſt drew away the labourers, and then drove the Settlers from their farms. Even when exempt from actual violence, the turbulence of the people, the want of fortifications, and the policy, more than the ill will, of the Natives, kept us in a ſtate of conſtant diſquietude and alarm. The heavy loſſes the Company ſuſtained obliged it to purſue a rigid œconomy, under which the Colony might exiſt, but never flouriſh. No example could be ſet in cultivation, no improvement attempted; little intercourſe kept up with neighbouring nations; knowledge of the interior could not be extended; nothing, in ſhort, could be effected to give credit to the Settlement. It was not often that an eſtabliſhment could be kept up ſufficient for the moſt neceſſary purpoſes; add to this, the peculiar unfitneſs of the main body of the people to perſevere under the difficulties, and contend againſt the dangers of a new Settlement; and the wonder is, that the Colony exiſts, rather than that it has not flouriſhed."

In ſpeaking of the advantages to be derived from the Colony, Governor Ludlam obſerves:—"It ſhould not be forgotten, that, in two or three inſtances, ſhips of war could not have fulfilled their inſtructions without the ſupplies which they received from us; alſo, that it was a ſerious queſtion, whether it would not have been neceſſary to have evacuated Goree, if we had been unable to have ſupplied the garriſon with proviſions laſt year?"

Conſiderable progreſs had been made in executing the plan of fortifications projected by Captain Day, and deſcribed by him to the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, in December 1803, before which he had given evidence. The Directors, however, have reaſon to fear, that the expence of the works which have been undertaken has conſiderably exceeded

exceeded the sum of 15,000l. at which they were estimated; although they have endeavoured, in their letters to the Governor and Council of Sierra Leone, to confine the expenditure for fortifications as nearly as possible within that estimate.

The Directors beg leave here to state, that, in consequence of the expectation of their having soon to transfer the Civil and Military authority of the Settlement into the hands of Government, the vacancies which have arisen in their establishment abroad, have failed to be filled up for a considerable time past, and that they conceive the chief dangers to which the Colony is now likely to be exposed, to arise from this source. In particular, it has been impossible for them to provide a Governor in the place of Mr. Ludlam, who has long very reluctantly retained his office, or to supply Members of Council, at a period when it was uncertain whether the appointments would be confirmed by Government.

To the defective state of the Company's establishment abroad, may be referred some deficiency of intelligence, and some delay in making up accounts.

The Directors have been deeply sensible of the various evils arising from the state of uncertainty in which they were placed.

In 1803, they made their first application to Government on the subject of the transfer of authority, recommended by the Committee of the House of Commons; and in December 1805 they presented to the Secretary of State the first of the preceding statements. The changes in the Administration which had at that time taken place, and the urgency of public business, and other causes, occasioned a delay in bringing the subject before the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, to whom it was referred. In September last the Committee of Privy Council stated the terms on which it appeared to their Lordships that the transfer desired by the Directors should be effected; namely, that the charter and corporate grant, with the fortifications and public buildings, and all other immoveable property belonging to the Company in their corporate capacity, should be surrendered; and that the moveable property of the Company, with the exception of naval and military stores, might remain at their own disposal; and that all grants which might have been made to individuals should be confirmed to them; and that they should continue to hold the same under His Majesty, on the terms on which they now hold them under the Company; and that the Government of the Settlement should, hereafter, be carried on in such manner as His Majesty might be pleased to direct.

Mr. URBAN, *Wolverhampton, March 4.*

I HOPE I shall not be thought to have broken my promise made to you, by troubling you with the following brief explanations of what I have lately written to you.

The existence of one of the books which I quoted being acknowledged, I find no other method of proving that the passage which I quoted from another is actually contained in it, than by sending it to Red Lion Passage, there to remain, with your leave, for a month after the publication of this. It will be seen, not only that Lord Castlemain asserts that James I. used to call Nov. 5 *Cecil's Holiday*, but also that he refers his antagonist Dr. Stillingfleet, for the truth of this, to the advocate whom the latter cites, Dr. Dumoulin. It is false that the pamphlet called "Important Considerations, &c." was composed or abetted by the secular priests. It was the work of the factious and intriguing William Watson, who was hanged as an accomplice in Sir Walter Raleigh's plot, after begging pardon of the Jesuits for the injuries he had done them*. The other work, called "The Jesuits' Reasons unreasonable," was written by another individual of the same kidney.

All this, however, is only incidentally mentioned. The occasion of my addressing you is truly extraordinary. It is to vindicate myself from the insinuation of having foully wronged one of the most honourable as well as learned men in the kingdom. On this subject then I solemnly aver that I am totally ignorant who drew up the Report of Dr. Laurence's Speech in the House of Commons upon the Catholic Question, published by Cuthell and Martin; nevertheless, that, as far as regards the vindication of the doctrine concerning Oaths contained in my pamphlet called "The Case of Conscience," I see it agrees with the Report published by Stockdale †, and the newswriters in general; and that I am

* Dodd's Church History, vol. II. 380.

† "The learned gentleman (Dr. Laurence) shewed, by a reference to the context and to the abstract nature of the cardinal virtue of Prudence, that the passage in Dr. Milner's publication so severely commented upon by the learned gentleman (Dr. Duigenan) was perfectly justifiable." Stockdale's Report, p. 292.

convinced

convinced it is, upon the whole, faithful, from the account of that Speech which Dr. Laurence was so condescending as to give me to my face, when I waited upon him to thank him for having vindicated me from the calumnies of Dr. Duigenan. Hence I can venture to say, that this gentleman, whose honour is equal to his learning, never did disavow the doctrine in question on any occasion whatsoever. Whether I or my adversaries are guilty of misrepresenting books and writings, I again submit to the candour of those persons who will take the trouble of examining them, particularly the abovementioned pamphlet. In this I have not only enforced, in the most impressive manner I was capable of, the sacred obligation of an Oath, and "strongly reprobated the attempt to reason any person out of the religion which he attaches to it *," but also I have emphatically maintained, that "the most trivial lie is not to be told to save an innocent man's life; no, nor to preserve the whole universe from destruction †." And yet, notwithstanding all this, I have proved at large that "it is just and rational to examine into the nature and extent of the obligations of every oath or other engagement we are called upon to make by such lights as we can procure for this purpose ‡;" and that, in the seeming conflict of opposite duties (as if, for example, I had sworn to deliver up to my neighbour a sword, which I had since discovered he meant to turn against my Sovereign), I am bound to use my prudence in discovering which of them it is expedient for me to perform in the existing circumstances. The real difference between me and my opponents turns on the meaning of the word *expedient*. I have ever thought, and ever taught, the practice of virtue with the certain loss of fortune and of life to be expedient. This truth even Pagans have discovered, *Quod honestum est, semper est utile* §; whereas my adversaries cannot maintain their charge against me without supporting the contrary doctrine: and, in fact, they do expressly distinguish between *expediency* and *lawfulness*.

P. S. Were I to continue the controversy, I should insist upon express answers to the two following questions: Was Queen Elizabeth guilty of violating her Coronation Oath by introducing the Reformation? Were all those persons concerned in the Revolution who had taken the oaths of Allegiance, particularly that, in the Act of Uniformity, about taking up arms against the Sovereign on any pretext whatsoever, guilty of perjury?

Yours, &c. J. Milner.

* Case of Conscience, p. 84. Faulder.
† Ibid. p. 86. ‡ Ibid. p. 84.
§ Cicero.

Mr. Urban, *March* 3.

If you are pleased to accept of the following remarks on the Customs, &c. of the East, they are much at your service, and I shall feel great pleasure in occasionally transmitting to you sundry authentic anecdotes of Eastern manners, and various remarks made during a residence of six years in India. As they will all be original, they may perhaps prove entertaining and interesting to your readers; and should this be the case, much pleasure will be enjoyed by. Yours, &c. Asiaticus.

In sketches of Indian amusements, I have often observed the palanqueen represented as a sedan-chair in slings. This is an entire misrepresentation; the palanqueen is always carried on the shoulders of four native bearers (who receive wages) commonly from the country of Ballasore; the only covering of these men is a long piece of linen tied round their loins, and a turban of white muslin.

It is worthy of remark, that the male and female bamboo always grow together (a circumstance most likely noticed by Linnæus, though I do not remember to have ever met with it in his work); and if one is felled, the other almost immediately dies: the growth of this plant is so rapid, as to be perceptible from week to week.

The river Ganges, every one knows, is held in the utmost reverence by the Indians. These fanatical people, after having at stated periods every year performed certain religious ceremonies, throw their gods into this stream; the dying are deposited on its banks to be washed away, having their ears and nostrils stuffed with clay; a most dangerous practice indeed. I have myself been a witness to its impropriety, which will be fully demonstrated by the following: The elder brother of an Hindoostan was prematurely placed in this situation; some English gentlemen perceiving;

ceiving ſtrong ſigns of life in him, removed the clay, and after a ſhort time, with care, had him reſtored to his ſenſes and health, when he commenced a proſecution againſt the younger brother for the reſtoration of his property. This trial afforded great entertainment in Court, as he was, though ſtanding forth as the living, dead in law.

(*To be continued.*)

Mr. URBAN, *March* 7.

YOUR Correſpondent A. p. 123, ſeems to conſider his ſeeing Swallows ſo late as November, an extraordinary circumſtance. He does not clearly ſpecify what ſpecies they were; he ſays they were "birds of the ſpecies of Hirundo," now Hirundo is the generic, not the ſpecific name. If they were Chimney-ſwallows, *Hirundines ruſticæ*, it was nothing uncommon their being ſeen in the month of November, particularly on the Southernmoſt coaſt of Great Britain, where they have not unfrequently been ſeen as late as the middle of that month. I remember once ſeeing a large flock of theſe birds in the marſhes between Hackney and Low Leyton, as late as December 24.

It ſeems to me very doubtful, whether theſe birds quit this country in autumn, or whether they winter here; for I have ſeveral times ſeen one ſtraggling bird as late as Chriſtmas, and I remember once ſeeing three or four, one warm day in January. Theſe individuals indiſputably wintered in this iſland, and there are many inſtances on record of their having been taken alive (though in a torpid ſtate) out of the water during the cold months: but unfortunately, theſe inſtances have not been well authenticated. See Miſcellanies by Hon. Daines Barrington, p. 225.

Linnæus was ſurely of opinion, that theſe birds remained during winter under water, when he ſaid, "Hirundo ruſtica habitat in Europæ domibus intra tectum, undique cum urbibus demergitur, verque emergit*," &c.

Concerning the Swift, *Hirundo apus*, nobody can doubt long of its migration, when it is conſidered, that they are ſeen in this country ſcarcely four months in the year; for no one would ſuppoſe, that theſe birds ſlept 8 months out of 12. Yours, &c. R.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 16.

IN the courſe of nearly 44 years, I have had occaſion to make obſervations on the ſeveral ſucceſſive Briefs, which have been duly brought to me twice in a year, to the average number, I think, of about four each time, at leaſt, that happens to be the exact number of the laſt delivery, dated Aug. 11, 1806, to be in force for one whole year from the next Michaelmas day, and no longer. It is prayed, as uſual, that they may be all returned at the next Viſitation, to William Stephenſon of London, and Co. of Stafford. The circular Letter from the Lord Chancellor's Secretary to the Miniſters and Churchwardens of the ſeveral Pariſhes, bearing date March 1, 1804, has been the ſubject of comment in your pages, and thoſe of another periodical work. But I do not recollect, whether any of their or your correſpondents remarked (what has from the firſt to the laſt ſtruck me) how extraordinary has been the proportion of Briefs introduced from the county of Stafford, and thoſe adjoining, particularly that of Salop. This has uniformly exceeded what might have been naturally expected from the ſuperior facility of communication with the country-partnerſhip, in addition to the probable zeal of the partners to encourage applications of the kind; their ſhare of the charge for ſalary for above 10,000 Briefs at 6d. each, in addition to every diſburſement, amounting to above 250l. eight times in each year. Another circumſtance has likewiſe ſtruck me, as being, I fear, generally left to their arbitrary diſcretion, relative to the extents of the limits for the collection. There has always appeared a marked partiality for the Briefs from the neighbourhood of Staffordſhire, in directing it to be made from houſe to houſe, throughout England, Berwick, and part of Wales; whereas that ſweeping form in reſpect to others is, unleſs in extraordinary caſes, reſerved to ſome neighbouring counties, or to all market-towns. So frequent a compliance with theſe directions in large pariſhes cannot be expected, nor could it anſwer in any proportion to the trouble it would give. The repeated application not for ſecond, third, and even fourth, Briefs on one caſe, muſt diſappoint the petitioners, though not ſufficiently to defeat the purpoſe of the undertakers. Whoever introduced the "complaints made by perſons, who have been under the neceſſity of applying for Briefs," and obtained "the Lord Chancellor's directions

for

* See his *Syſtema Naturæ*.

for the expreſſion of his Lordſhip's with, that *ſome* of the Requiſitions in the Act might be ſtrictly complied with," would have done well, if they had acquainted the Secretary, whether or not the undertaker, whoſe accounts he had the trouble of "examining, and found to be kept in the moſt regular manner," complied now, or for a long time paſt, with the requiſition, which in Burn's Eccleſiaſtical Law is numbered 4. "The Undertaker ſhall next cauſe all the printed copies to be indorſed, or marked in ſome convenient part, with the name of one truſtee, or more, written with his own hand, and the time of ſigning." This was, I well remember, always complied with in the early part of my officiating, and even then ſigned in the name of Stevenſon, however wholly neglected of late years; which omiſſion may, perhaps with ſome, impeach the legality of the Brief itſelf, as coming in a queſtionable ſhape. Underneath I give you an abſtract of the Briefs now before me, and returnable at the Eaſter Viſitation.

1. Folliſoot fire, co. York, happened Dec. 10, 1804. Articles conſumed: 416 yards of hay; 12 acres of corn; wood fit for huſbandry; loſs valued at 306l. to be collected through England, &c. &c. from houſe to houſe through 10 counties.

2. Thornthwaite chapel, co York; a ſecond collection, a former (the amount not ſpecified) being inadequate. Charge 453l. 11s. 5½d. Limits and mode of collection the ſame as the former.

3 Child's Ercall Church, co. Salop. Charge 1098l. 5s. to be collected from houſe to houſe throughout England, Berwick, and part of Wales.

4. Ranton Church, co Stafford. Charge 1016l. 17s. to be repaired, new paved and floored; a new veſtry-room and gallery erected. Collection to be made from houſe to houſe throughout England, Berwick, and part of Wales.

A Brief for Adderley Church, co. Salop, dated July 13, 1802, recited the collections on three former Briefs for the ſame.

	£.	s.	d.
No. 1, dated Jan. 15, 1793, produced.....	114	0	0
No. 2, dated July 12, 1796, produced.....	127	2	11
No. 3, dated Oct. 8, 1799, produced.....	77	6	3
In all	318	9	2

About 20l. leſs than the charge given in by the undertaker on the exſ quoted by Burn for one Brief. E. I.

Mr. URBAN, *Surry Chapel, London, March* 12.

I READ with much ſatisfaction a ſhort paper in your laſt, p. 105, from the Rev. J. T. A. Reid, reſpecting his very kind and ſucceſsful efforts in promoting Vaccination among his pariſhioners and others who petitioned for this mild protection from a very fatal and contagious diſeaſe.

It ſeems he has applied the lancet to 4700 ſubjects, and with univerſal ſucceſs. I requeſt that I may be permitted to add my teſtimony with his. I believe I have now on different occaſions adminiſtered the ſame protection to near 6000 ſubjects. I hear of no failures where Vaccination has been perfect; no ſore arms; no ſolid proof of future bad conſequences being communicated to the conſtitution.

On the contrary, moſt of my patients have been bettered in their health, and indeed none of thoſe bad effects which are too frequently the reſult of the Small Pox, whether communicated by inoculation or from contagion, need to be apprehended; and that for the following cauſes:

The Cow-Pock is evidently a cutaneous diſeaſe; though, like other diſeaſes of the ſame claſs, it has a ſlight conſtitutional effect. Such alſo is the Chicken-pox and Swine-pox, and ſome others. Theſe, however, are little to be dreaded, as being perhaps never fatal in their conſequences. The Meaſles, another of theſe diſeaſes, is much more to be feared in its future effects, but none of them are equal to the horrors of the Small Pox. Now, as it is, I believe, univerſally admitted by all the gentlemen of real medical abilities that all theſe cutaneous diſeaſes, though each of them communicate nothing but themſelves, yet they are found injurious according to the ſtrength or violence of their attack, the natural concluſion is, that while the Small-pox frequently is attended with great evils upon the conſtitution, it is ſcarcely poſſible to ſuppoſe that a diſeaſe ſo light as the Cow-pock can produce the leaſt future injury whatever. Notwithſtanding this, thouſands have been terrified by the falſe alarm that the Cow-pock entails upon the patient a variety of miſerable diſeaſes which it is ſuppoſed may continue to exiſt to the lateſt period of life.

Now as this ſuppoſition is built upon a falſe theory, ſo alſo it is completely confuted

confuted by matters of fact; Mr. Reid, and every gentleman whose benevolence has prompted them to promote this discovery, have every evidence they could have wished for or expected, that the Cow-pock, if it does any thing, absolutely produces the contrary effect. I have actually sought for and inoculated several scrophulous children, and have frequently found that afterwards a very favourable turn has been given to the disease; but still, if some through ignorance, and others through art, will insist upon it that every subsequent scrophulous disease is communicated by the Cow-pock, it is in vain to reason with them, especially when on their own side of the question a much greater average of similar diseases are entirely overlooked.

Besides this, the enemies of Vaccination are ever bringing forth their long lists of failures, collected with great assiduity, and from every quarter; whereby every idle report is produced as a matter of fact, in order to terrify the unthinking; while, taking the world at large, we may venture to assert that millions have been preserved thereby.

In my own personal practice as yet, I can continue to assert that not an instance of a single failure has been presented before me: and within the limits of my own immediate knowledge, I never recollect but three cases of supposed failure: and then the Small-pox was so light during the whole of its progress, that it appeared quite as harmless and mild as the Chicken-pox itself, and assumed very much of the nature of that disease.

It never can be expected that Nature should be perfectly correct in all her operations: failures after the Small-pox, communicated either by the lancet or by contagion, I believe, if anything, are more frequent than after the Cow-pock: but then it is not found in anywise to soften the disease on the second attack. In short, in every point of view, they who are the most engaged in promoting the Vaccine discovery, have perpetually before them the most substantial evidence that the discovery is of the very first magnitude for the preservation of human lives from an untimely grave.

I have redeemed some vacant hours, that I might give my sentiments more at large through the medium of some of the last numbers of the Medical Journal. At present I aim at brevity, that I might echo to the report of Mr. Reid, which through your wide-extended publication, is calculated to do an abundance of good.

Through his successful efforts it is to be hoped that others will follow his praise-worthy example: for, though many of the medical gentlemen with the greatest liberality have stood forth as the promoters of Vaccination for the public good, yet others have found it too great a sacrifice to give up the profits of what proves to them a very lucrative disease.

It has therefore ever appeared, that all such as have taken up the lancet, independent of the medical profession, with a disinterested design for the general good, have been by far the most successful in their attempts. May I hope that this hint will be the mean of calling forth many of your numerous readers to be the gratuitous Inoculators in the different places in which they reside! Mr. Reid has fully proved, that not the least degree of medical knowledge is wanting in communicating this slight infection.

By adding a few lines of instruction, I hope many may be excited to do an abundance of good.

In the application of the lancet, which should be rather stiff, though with a fine point, nothing is needed but to raise the cuticle by the slightest touch imaginable, so as not to produce the least particle of blood, and the puncture should not be larger than a pin's point. To accomplish this, the lancet must be held in an horizontal form; the vesicle arrives at its highest state of maturity about the ninth day; matter may be taken from the fifth to the ninth day, but not afterwards, when the efflorescence begins to decay. The lancet should be dipt in the vesicle every time you apply it to a patient. I have always been in the habit of applying the lancet in two places on each arm, near an inch asunder, and with universal good success.

The best indication that the disease has been effectual, may be discovered from the glands in the axilla being swoln and tender, sometimes a slight degree of fever and indisposition is felt, but of a very short duration.

If cases be doubtful, apply the lancet again; in a very little time it will prove itself, as the Cow-pock will entirely cease to operate, and only produce a very trifling pustule, scarcely the size of the head of a small pin.

The

The beſt way to preſerve matter, is between ſmall pieces of glaſs about an inch ſquare, taken at the time when the veſicle is fit for inoculation; this ſhould be cloſed and kept dry, and when uſed, moiſtened with the ſmalleſt quantity of water, ſo as to render it like a thin paſte.

Hoping to hear on ſome future day of a good report of this humble attempt, I am, &c. ROWLAND HILL.

P. S. Many ladies of a reſpectable rank have commenced gratuitous Inoculators among the poor, and have met with abundance of ſucceſs.

MR. URBAN, *Bath, March* 12.

I SHALL feel myſelf much obliged to T. A. Knight, Eſq. or any other gentleman converſant with the ſubject, if he will inform me, whether there is any known method of propagating Apple Trees with a view to the conſervation of a particular ſpecies, by direct cuttings from the parent tree.

The circumſtances which lead me to make this enquiry, aroſe during an excurſion to the Iſle of Wight in the Summer of the year 1805. Arriving at Ventnor, in company with a friend who had previouſly made a tour of that Iſland ſome very few years before, the ſubſequent alterations that had taken place in the houſe of entertainment there, attracted his notice; and on enquiry how the Garden newly attached to it could, in ſo ſhort a period, have been ſtocked with Apple Trees of ſuch conſiderable ſize as were then growing; the gardener aſſured him, that thoſe trees had been produced by planting entire limbs of the Apple Tree, without any other preparation than detaching them from the parent ſtock, and thruſting them into the ground. He explained the ſubject farther, by ſaying, that the branches of the Apple Tree are ſometimes ſubject to ſwellings, forming cluſters of knotty excreſcences, which appearance denotes a diſpoſition to take root; and that from branches thus circumſtanced the trees in queſtion had been produced.

The ſuperior attraction of other purſuits led us, at the time, to neglect making minute enquiry into the ſpecies of Apple ſubject to this ſingular mode of propagation; but I do not recollect that our informer particularized any to which it excluſively applied. Of late my curioſity has been excited to inveſtigate the truth of his aſſertion, by a diſcovery of two Apple Trees in which there is an appearance ſimilar to that deſcribed. Theſe trees are ſtandards of about ſix years old; from ſome defect during laſt Spring, or in the Autumn preceding, they were both headed down, leaving merely the ſtumps of the forked branches; they have ſince put out an abundance of ſtrong ſhoots: in the lower part of theſe, but more eſpecially at the baſe cloſe to the origin of the ſhoot, there are cluſters of irregular protuberances, which I can compare to nothing more aptly than to thoſe unſightly ſwellings to which the human viſage is ſubject, vulgarly ſtyled carbuncles. Thoſe around the baſe, by far the moſt prominent, are tinged with a ſlight roſe colour. I am unable to diſcriminate the ſpecies of thoſe trees, both which appear of a ſimilar kind; but have ſecured cuttings from them, with a view to determine their aptitude to take root. I am aware, however, ſhould they actually do ſo, my experiment will not prove a confirmation of that mode in the Iſle of Wight; as theſe cuttings are merely ſhoots of one year's growth, and conſequently beſt calculated to root, independent of any peculiarity in their growth. But ſhould ſhoots of the ſame age taken at ſome future period from theſe trees, when free from ſuch peculiarities, fail in the experiment, while thoſe of the preſent growth are planted with ſucceſs, it may be inferred, that the nodous conformation alluded to induces, in ſuch ſhoots, a tendency to generate roots.

The ſubject of this addreſs, though new to me, may not be ſo to ſome one of your numerous Correſpondents. I ſhall eſteem the communications of ſuch a favour, being deſirous of information connected with this mode of propagation: any that may reſult from my experiment ſhall be, at ſome future time, much at your ſervice. In the interim, I am, &c. J. REDWOL.

MR. URBAN, *March* 21.

SOME of your Antiquarian correſpondents may, perhaps, be able to ſatisfy the curioſity of the Reviewer in the "Britiſh Critic," xxvi, 649, 50, 51, with reſpect to the "profeſſion called *Gregoriſm*;" of which it had not been his lot to hear, before Dr. Munkhouſe's "Occaſional Diſcourſes" brought it under his conſideration. From A. Wood's "Faſti Oxon." ii. 146, 147. it appears that Francis Gregory, D.D publiſhed a Sermon on Mark

Mark xiii, 37, preached before the *Gregories* in the year 1673: a text truly appoſite.

In the ſucceding volume of the "Britiſh Critic," p. 534, we are told that "for our Engliſh claſſics very little has been attempted" by the Herculean labour of a verbal index; and that "Biſhop Newton ſet the example in furniſhing one to the Paradiſe Loſt." Though the Biſhop in his Preface undoubtedly intimates the pains of making indexes, he does not acknowledge his obligations to a duodecimo volume intitled "A verbal Index to Milton's Paradiſe Loſt: adapted to every Edition but the Firſt, which was publiſhed in Ten Books only. London: ſold by W. Innys and D. Browne, 1741." This volume has been aſcribed to William Benſon, Eſq.; and has a Preface of two pages not inſerted by the Biſhop. Some Anecdotes of Benſon are to be found in your volume for 1774, p. 562, col. 2.

The promiſcuous uſe of the Article A and AN is amply diſplayed in your volume for 1787, pp. 209, 10, 11; and in p. 480 a peculiar inaccuracy of two eminent writers is noticed relative to *a* inſtead of *an* before a vowel. The frequent uſe of *a* inſtead of *an* before the word *one* by other writers might alſo have been mentioned.

The celebrated Philippic by the late Sir W. Jones, recorded in p. 1076 of your volume for 1805, was diſtinctly pointed out in p. 102 of the "Memoirs of Profeſſor Hunt," 1801; where it might have been remarked that the latter was, in early life, for a few years Rector of Chelwood, in Somerſetſhire; and that Biſhop Hooper gave him that Living." In later life Lord Macclesfield gave him that of Bix, near Henley-upon-Thames, of which he continued Rector till his death.

In 1805, p. 1139, col. 2, Dr. Hayter is erroneouſly ſtyled biſhop of Lincoln. His firſt See was that of Norwich, from which he was tranſlated to London. While at Norwich, the celebrated Alban Butler, a coryphæus of the Romiſh Church, reſided there; and, by ſome blunder, a cargo of Books, Crucifixes, &c. deſigned for him, were taken to the Biſhop's Chaplain, Mr. Butler, who was greatly puzzled upon diſcovering the contents; and ſome little embaraſſment enſued upon their being communicated to his Lordſhip. Such, however, was the report of the day, which may probably be recollected by a few of your numerous readers.

The agreeable and informing Topographer in p. 1142-3, of the ſame volume, may find a full confirmation of his aſſertion that "Yew was a ſubſtitute for the Palm in proceſſions, if he will recur to p. 128 of that for 1780, where a brother Antiquary has adduced poſitive evidence of the fact.

"*Sh*ardaloes" is the place meant in 1805, p. 675, col. 2, l. 56.

Yours, &c. ACADEMICUS.

INSCRIPTION *on the Tomb of the late* MARGRAVE OF ANSPACH, *written by her Serene Highneſs the* MARGRAVINE.

"In the year 1806,
on the 5th of January,
DIED
the moſt Excellent of Men—
the moſt Merciful Sovereign—
the beſt of Princes—
the moſt Dutiful and Affectionate Son—
the kindeſt Huſband, and the moſt faithful Friend—
CHRISTIAN CHARLES ALEXANDER FREDERIC,
Margrave of Brandenburgh, Anſpach, and Bareith,
Duke of Pruſſia,
Comte of Sayn.
His Remains are depoſited in the Vault belonging to Benham Houſe,
in this Church.
His WIDOW, who had the Bliſs for Fifteen Years to watch over his Virtues as his Wife, places here this Inſcription, that the Living may endeavour to attain one of the many excellent Qualities that were united in his Perſon, and that Poſterity may know that a Sovereign Prince preferred a private Life to the Pomp of Courts; and, having no Heirs to ſucceed to his Principalities, adopted, as his Child,
AN ENGLISH WOMAN;
Over whoſe Conduct, and through Life, he watched with the fondneſs of a Parent, till ſhe became his Wife; and, from his high opinion of her Conduct to HER Children, purchaſed Benham Houſe, and made her a Preſent of it, together with the Park.
He expired in that Place,
to the Regret of every one who had the Honour of his Acquaintance.
Oh, Thou! whoſe Cares with Angels reſt!
Whoſe gentle ſway once fill'd my breaſt,
Whoſe Kindneſs ſooth'd a Mother's Heart,
The Peace poſſeſs'd by Thee impart!
Bleſs'd Shade! thy radiant Smile beſtow
On her whoſe Tears inceſſant flow;
Whoſe Life, ſhould this ſad Prayer be vain,
Muſt prove, alas! a Life of Pain."

ELIZABETH.

By Con-

29. *Conſiderations of Sir* John Throckmorton, *Bart.*

30. *Remarks on the "Conſiderations" of Sir* John Throckmorton, *Bart. ariſing from the Debates in Parliament on the Petition of the* Iriſh Roman *Catholicks. By* John Coker, *Eſq. of* Biceſter, *in the County of* Oxford; *addreſſed to the Freeholders of that County.*

WE ſhall review both theſe articles together, as the former contains no argument that is not anſwered and expoſed in the latter.

"*To the Freeholders of the County of* Oxford.

"GENTLEMEN, When the Iriſh Roman Catholicks preſented their Petition to Parliament, praying that perſons of that perſuaſion might be admitted as members of the Legiſlature, and to fill the principal appointments in the Government of theſe realms, it appeared to me, from the experience of ages, to be A meaſure of ſuch a pernicious tendency, that I thought every perſon intereſted in the welfare of this country was bound to reſiſt it by every conſtitutional means in his power. I therefore conceived a wiſh to join with my brother Freeholders of the county of Oxford in laying our ſentiments before Parliament, in oppoſition to the petition of the Iriſh Roman Catholicks. The Sheriff of the County, in compliance with the requeſt of the Magiſtrates aſſembled at the Quarter ſeſſions, called us together for the purpoſe of taking this matter into conſideration; at which meeting a petition in oppoſition to that of the Roman Catholicks was propoſed, which was adopted by the Meeting, and preſented to Parliament. It has ſince been publicly ſuggeſted, that, if any activity had been exerted, the reſult of that Meeting would have been different from what it was. No one can ſpeak poſitively as to the effect of an experiment that may not have been tried; but I never will believe, till I am convinced by experience, that the Freeholders of Oxfordſhire are either indifferent about the ſecurity of the Conſtitution in Church and State, with which they are bleſſed, or inſenſible to the miſchiefs that would reſult to that Conſtitution from the compliance with the wiſhes of the Iriſh Roman Catholicks. Should they, at any future time, renew their application, you will then have another opportunity of declaring your ſentiments upon the ſubject; and if you ſhall be of opinion, that the admiſſion of Roman Catholicks into the Legiſlature, and into the principal appointments in the Government of your Country, would be injurious to its welfare and ſecurity, you are bound, by your duty to that Country, to oppoſe and to reſiſt it. And, on the other hand, if you are convinced that no ſuch miſchiefs would ariſe from the meaſure propoſed by the Roman Catholicks, you are bound, in juſtice to them, to ſupport and to promote it. Whenever the occaſion happens, I am perfectly convinced, you will diſcharge your duty with firmneſs and with juſtice; and I am confident you will give me credit when I aſſure you, that on this and all other occaſions I have no wiſh but that your conduct ſhall be ſuch as will be moſt honourable to yourſelves and moſt beneficial to your Country. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your moſt obedient and humble ſervant, JOHN COKER.

Biceſter, April 10, 1806."

"After the very able and ample diſcuſſion which the ſubject of the Petition of the Iriſh Roman Catholicks had ſo lately received in Parliament; and after the ſolemn and deciſive declaration there of the opinion of the Nation, by ſo great a majority of both its Houſes; it might have been expected that the queſtion would have been ſuffered to reſt for ſome time at leaſt, and that the friends of that petition would have been reſtrained by prudence, if not by reſpect, from bringing the conſideration of it again forward at a time when the effect of that deciſion was ſtill ſo freſh in the mind of the publick. But a gentleman of the Roman Catholic perſuaſion, highly reſpectable both for his rank and for his character, has thought otherwiſe, and has again challenged a controverſy upon that decided ſubject. As, however, I entirely agree with that gentleman, when he ſays, '*that no queſtion that has come before Parliament has at any time been more fully laid open, and that the publick on both ſides of the water is enlightened,*' I ſhould not have felt it neceſſary to have taken any notice of his publication, if he had not thought fit to introduce into it the mention of ſome particular occurrences, and ſome alluſions relating to thoſe occurrences, of a very ſtrong and perſonal nature. Under thoſe circumſtances, however, I ſhall take the liberty of ſubmitting to the publick ſome remarks on the Honourable Baronet's Conſiderations; in executing which, I do not think it neceſſary for me to enter ſo minutely or ſo much at length into the ſubject as he has done; though I ſhall, beſides the particular circumſtances before alluded to, take notice of ſuch other parts of his publication as appear to me to have any claim to attention, either on account of their peculiarity or their novelty." (pp. 1, 2.)

"To the concluding poſition of the Honourable Baronet, that the Roman Catholic

tholic Religion '*adapts its forms and diſcipline to all gradations of Governments*,' I ſhall oppoſe a ſubſequent paſſage in his Conſiderations: '*It is really laughable* (ſays he), *in this ſeaſon of man's exiſtence, to hear even Legiſlators talk as if they ſeriouſly believed that Religion had any thing to do with Politicks and the Adminiſtrations of Government.*' (p. 9.)

"The Honourable Baronet then proceeds to ſtate and to conſider *the prejudices* (as he calls them) *that have ever exiſted in an Engliſhman's mind againſt Popery*. But if the Honourable Baronet will permit me to ſubſtitute, in the place of prejudices, the more appropriate appellation of unfavourable impreſſions and opinions, I think that no man can read the Hiſtory of this Country without finding the moſt ample grounds upon which thoſe opinions are founded. I ſhould not, however, have dwelt upon this paſſage if it had not contained the following aſſertion: '*There is* (ſays the Honourable Baronet) *in an Engliſhman a rooted horror of the thing called Popery (and which by-the-bye we have diſclaimed)*.' It appears to me, from the beſt authorities, that the true definition of Popery is, the Religion of the Church of Rome. If the Honourable Baronet has taken the oath that was framed for the Roman Catholicks in the year 1791, which from a ſubſequent paſſage in the Conſiderations I conclude he has done, he has certainly diſclaimed the temporal juriſdiction of the Pope in theſe realms, and ſome of the moſt objectionable tenets of the Church of Rome; and I am moſt perfectly ready, with the Reverend Prelate whom the Honourable Baronet afterwards quotes, to give him implicit credit for the ſincerity of his diſclaimer; though ſome ſubſequent publications and aſſertions, both by laymen and eccleſiaſticks of the Roman Catholic Body, ſtrongly denying the validity of ſuch diſclaimer, have afforded much cauſe for perplexity and embarraſſment even to the moſt liberal minds. Yet admitting, as I do, the ſincerity of the Honourable Baronet's diſclaimer, ſtill, as he now acknowledges the ſpiritual authority of the Pope, he cannot, I ſhould apprehend, be ſaid to have diſclaimed Popery; and when he afterwards diſclaims all undue attachment to any foreign juriſdiction, I preſume he does not mean to diſclaim the ſpiritual juriſdiction of the Pope." (pp. 11, 12.)

"The Honourable Baronet then ſtates it to be highly unaccountable that the Univerſity of Oxford ſhould always have ſhewn ſuch a repugnance to the claims of the Roman Catholicks. '*When we were* (ſays the Honourable Baronet) *Jacobites together, together took the ſide of paſſive obedience and non-reſiſtance, together bowed our knees and drank ſucceſs to the good old cauſe, ſtill they did not love us.*' And he concludes that paragraph with the expreſſion of '*a hope for better things now principles are changed, and a Bentinck occupies the ſeat of chancellor.*' If there ever was a time when the Univerſity of Oxford did, in common with the Roman Catholicks, profeſs the abject doctrines of paſſive obedience and non-reſiſtance, I think it muſt be to the credit of the preſent members of that Univerſity, that they have renounced their ſhares of thoſe doctrines, and have left to the Roman Catholicks the entire poſſeſſion of them. But I confeſs I do not exactly ſee the force of the argument, that becauſe the Univerſity of Oxford did not love the Roman Catholicks, even when they had ſome principles in common, that therefore they ſhould love them now, when that community of principles no longer exiſts." (pp. 17, 18.)

"The Honourable Baronet then concludes his paragraph as follows: '*On ſome future occaſion, therefore, when we may deem it proper to apply to Parliament for a farther redreſs of grievances, will it be too much to hope that the Univerſity of Oxford, not from any love to us, which we do not expect, but from a feeling of gratitude to benefactors, will not ſtand in the way of our claims? The names of the celebrated men whom I have mentioned, and the names of many others, will whiſper to them words of forbearance, of peace, and of good will.*' It is with feelings of pride and gratitude I ſtate, that for twenty years of my life I was a fellow of one of the colleges particularized by the Honourable Baronet, namely, of New College, whoſe founder was the revered William of Wykham. And as I muſt be conſcious that my ſucceſs at that place proceeded principally from the circumſtance of my being of the founder's kindred, I muſt alſo be conſcious that I ought to feel, and I truſt I do feel, the moſt grateful remembrance of my benefactor and relation. But I do moſt explicitly avow, I do not conſider it as a neceſſary proof of ſuch gratitude that I ſhould adopt, or even encourage, any erroneous opinions that might have prevailed in the religion of my founder, even if thoſe errors had not proceeded, which I am confident they did, from the darkneſs of the times in which he lived. So far from it, I conſider it one of the greateſt, and indeed the greateſt benefit that has flowed from his bounty to others and to myſelf, that, by the promotion of ſcience, and the cultivation of the human reaſon, he has furniſhed the means of diſſipating the dark clouds of ſuperſtition and error, and of eſtabliſh-

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ing a ſyſtem of truth and of purity." (pp. 20, 21.)

"The leaſt allowance of toleration is that of being ſuffered to deliver your ſentiments upon a ſubject in which even the welfare of your Country is intereſted; and yet that is an indulgence which the Honourable Baronet ſeems very unwilling to allow to thoſe who have not the good fortune to think with him upon this occaſion. The ſupporters of the Roman Catholic cauſe are *argumentative, luminous, convincing, impreſſive, and indignantly triumphant*; whilſt the conduct of their opponents, who I will venture to ſay were as little influenced by any factious or diſhonourable ſpirit, is nothing better than *cavils and ungenerous oppoſition*. Nor can I here avoid taking particular notice of the conduct of the Honourable Baronet towards an illuſtrious character, the late Lord Chancellor of Ireland. This noble Lord, in addition to the claims to reſpect which ariſe from a moſt unſullied reputation and a moſt incorruptible integrity, had the farther one of having been, upon a former occaſion, inſtrumental in procuring for the Roman Catholicks ſuch relaxation of the diſadvantages to which they were liable as he thought conſiſtent with the ſecurity of the State. And yet this very perſon, when afterwards acting from the pureſt motives of duty, is treated with acrimony, diſreſpect, and reproach. Let the friends of the Roman Catholicks form their judgment from this, what they may expect if they ſhall ultimately fail to gratify thoſe Roman Catholicks to the full extent of their wiſhes." (pp. 26, 27.)

"The Honourable Baronet then gives a deſcription of the religion of what he calls the low Iriſh; which, if it is any thing reſembling the deſcription he gives of it, may be truly ſaid to be what he calls it, '*a ſtrange aſſemblage*.' And then, after expreſſing ſome doubts of the impreſſive power of the reformed religion, and ſtating, as a fact, that the Eſtabliſhed Church was daily loſing ground, he concludes thus: '*Doctrines not enforced by pathos, energy, and the aid of imagery, take but a ſlender hold of the mind; and of an Iriſh mind, I am confident, take no hold at all.*' Upon what authority the Honourable Baronet reſts this aſſertion of the inefficacy of the Chriſtian Religion without the aid of imagery, I confeſs I do not know; but this I will venture to aſſert, without any fear of being contradicted, that it is not warranted either by the precepts or practice of its Divine Author, or of thoſe who were immediately delegated by him to teach and to propagate it. On the contrary, it appears to me to be utterly ſubverſive of the character of that religion, which I have always underſtood to be diſtinguiſhed by its ſpiritual purity and total independence of every thing material or ſenſual. And perhaps, amongſt all the cauſes of the decline of true devotion, no one could be produced that has had a more miſchievous effect than that of drawing the mind from the immediate intercourſe with the Deity, and fixing it on external and material objects; which, not being of a nature to preſerve and enforce reſpect, in time become objects of that indifference and contempt which are too eaſily transferred to the religion itſelf. And if the Honourable Baronet would enquire into the grounds of thoſe ſeceſſions from the Eſtabliſhed Church, of which he ſpeaks, he would not derive from them much proof in ſupport of his argument; as he would find that they proceeded from the opinion that we had retained too much, and not too little, of the practices and ceremonies of the Church of Rome." (pp. 28, 29.)

'*May I now be allowed* (ſays the Honourable Baronet) *to expreſs my firm conviction? Were a hundred Catholicks, Iriſh and Engliſh, were many more admitted into Parliament, were the* 658 *members all of that perſuaſion, every thing that is valuable in the laws and conſtitution of the country would be lodged in perfect ſafety in their hands.*' "In the expreſſion of this conviction, the Honourable Baronet muſt either mean, that the Proteſtant reformed religion conſtitutes no valuable part of the preſent conſtitution of this country, or that it would be perfectly ſafe under the power and controul of a Roman Catholic Parliament. To which of theſe two propoſitions the Honourable Baronet requires us to give our concurrence, does not exactly appear; but I think he cannot have conceived very highly of our underſtanding if he thinks it poſſible that we ſhould concur with him in either of them. To what period of our hiſtory he would refer us, for the purpoſe of grounding our confidence upon this aſſertion, I cannot gueſs; but I will engage to produce a hundred, each of which ſhall be ſufficient to contradict and to refute it." (pp. 31, 32.)

'*It is really laughable* (goes on the Honourable Baronet), *in this ſeaſon of man's exiſtence, to hear even Legiſlators talk as if they ſeriouſly believed that Religion had any thing to do with Politicks, or the Adminiſtration of Governments.*' "If the Honourable Baronet, on the one hand, ſeriouſly thinks it to be really laughable that Religion is conſidered as having at preſent any thing to do with the Adminiſtration of Governments, I, on the other hand, ſeriouſly think it lamentable that any perſon could be found to entertain and to advance ſo dangerous a poſition.

tion. And I feel a ſincere ſatisfaction in being able to reſcue the Honourable Baronet from ſuch an imputation, and from the beſt authority, I mean his own. The reader will recollect, that I very early laid before him a paſſage in the Honourable Baronet's Conſiderations, in which he ſtated it to be one of the merits of the Roman Catholic Religion, that it adapted itſelf to all the gradations of Government; which muſt mean, if it means any thing, that it tends to promote the effect of every form of Government. And in a ſubſequent part of his work the Honourable Baronet thus expreſſes himſelf: '*Thus, in Catholic countries, monarchical and republican, as the general tenor of the laws is made habitually conformable to the religion, ſo is the diſcipline or the external adminiſtration of religion adapted, and in ſome ſenſe modified by the laws and regulations of the State. Without ſuch arrangement they could not mutually aid each other, and colliſion and not union would be the conſequence.*' "If the poſition, that Religion has nothing to do with the Adminiſtration of Governments, would appear extraordinary as coming from any one, how much more ſo would it appear as coming from a profeſſor of the Chriſtian Religion? 'Render unto Cæſar the things that are Cæſar's,' was our Saviour's compendious and impreſſive mode of pointing out to his Diſciples their duties to the Governments under which they lived; and St Paul ſo frequently and ſo forcibly recommends to his followers the performance of all their civil duties, and moſt eſpecially of thoſe which relate to their governors, that he clearly thought it one of the important offices of the religion which he was appointed to teach. Nor can any one reflect for a moment without being convinced that there is not a ſituation or character in life to which the influence of Religion can fail to extend itſelf. I will go farther, and will contend that every Government will unavoidably take a conſiderable part of its character from the religion that prevails in the country ſubject to that Government. It is from hence that I impute, in a great meaſure, the freedom of the Britiſh Conſtitution to the liberal and rational ſyſtem of the Proteſtant Religion; and it is alſo from hence that I impute, in a great degree, the arbitrary forms of Government in the countries in which the Roman Catholic Religion prevails, to the influence of the principles of the Church of Rome. Nor can I think the Honourable Baronet very fortunate in producing Shaftesbury and Bolingbroke as proofs that Governments may be conducted without the influence of Religion; as the firſt of them was a traitor to his Country, by adviſing his Sovereign to violate its Conſtitution, and the other ſtill more ſo, by conſpiring with its enemies to overthrow its Government; and ſhould there be a man in the preſent or any other Adminiſtration not remarkable for his attention to any religious inſtitution, I will venture to ſay he will not be found to be the moſt diſtinguiſhed either by the ſoundneſs or ſteadineſs of his moral or political principles." (pp. 35—37.)

'*The narrowneſs of our intellect* (goes on the Honourable Baronet) *which the ſuppoſition* (meaning the ſuppoſition laſt remarked upon) *evinces, can be accounted for only by the narrow limits of the iſland, with which the mind in its operations ſympathiſes, and which cuts us off from all free communication with a more improved and wiſer world.*' "One cannot but lament that ſo acute an obſerver as the Honourable Baronet ſhould have formed ſo unfavourable an eſtimate of the properties of his country, and of the character of his countrymen. This is the ſecond inſtance he has given of it; and in a ſubſequent part of his Conſiderations he introduces a ſarcaſm that was leveled againſt this Country by its moſt malignant and unprincipled enemy. '*The appellation of Nation Boutiquiere* (ſays he) *was not without ſome reaſon applied.*' It muſt be truly mortifying to the people of this iſland to diſcover, by the means of the extraordinary ſagacity of the Honourable Baronet, that the circumſtance which they had for ages been fooliſhly conſidering as a great advantage to them, has all the time only had the effect of contracting their underſtanding, and of degrading them in the ſcale of nations." (pp. 37, 38.)

"I confeſs I am one of thoſe who do not think that the reſtrictions impoſed on the Roman Catholicks imply any ſtigma of a diſgraceful or ignominious nature. That they ſhould admit, in ſo material an article as their Religion, a foreign authority, is a circumſtance unfortunate for their Country, and may form a ſufficient cauſe for excluding them from any ſhare in its Government. But, as I am perſuaded that they act from a ſincere conviction of their judgment, I ſee nothing in it to which diſgrace attaches; and I think the Honourable Baronet himſelf muſt be ſatisfied that ſuch is the feeling of the public mind upon the ſubject; for, in another part of his work he ſays (when ſpeaking of the Engliſh Roman Catholicks, who are liable to the ſame reſtrictions), '*We naturally fell into the general maſs, and, ſince the repeal of the moſt obnoxious ſtatutes, have been permitted to live unmoleſted, and, as our characters and conduct ſeemed to merit, reſpected even and honoured:*' and indeed it is obvious that theſe

theſe qualifications do not proceed from principles that imply diſgrace; for, by the exiſting laws of this country, no one who has leſs than 600l. a year can ſit in Parliament for a county; nor any one who has leſs than 300l. a year can ſit in Parliament in general; nor can any freeholder, having leſs than 40s. a year, vote for a repreſentative of a county; and by theſe reſtrictions more perſons are in England cut off from the elective and repreſentative franchiſe than probably would equal the whole amount of the population of Ireland; and yet we hear of no murmurings or complaints amongſt them of degradation or ſlavery. I am aware it may be ſaid, that in one of theſe caſes a man is incapacitated for his opinions, and in the other for his want of property; but if that want of property was not conſidered as having an influence on his opinions, there would be no pretence for the reſtriction; therefore, in principle the caſes bear a ſtrong reſemblance." (pp. 40, 41, 42.)

"The Honourable Baronet then proceeds to give, at ſome length, the Hiſtory of the Origin and Eſtabliſhment of the Oaths of Supremacy and Declaration againſt Tranſubſtantiation. Through the whole of his detail I do not think it neceſſary to follow him; but ſhall content myſelf with obſerving, generally, that it furniſhes the moſt deciſive proof of the conſtant conviction, by which the Legiſlature of this country has been actuated, of the miſchiefs ariſing to the State from the principles and conduct of the Roman Catholicks, and of the neceſſity of providing new ſecurities, as the Roman Catholicks contrived to evade the former ones. Thus when it was found that they evaded the effect of the Oath of Supremacy by what they conſidered its ambiguous import, the Legiſlature had recourſe to the Declaration againſt Tranſubſtantiation. And here I ſhall advert to a poſition that occurs frequently in the courſe of the Honourable Baronet's Conſiderations, and more particularly in the following paſſage: '*Let it not be ſaid, that it is the refuſal of the Oath of Supremacy alone that conſigns the Catholick to his ſtate of degradation; he believes in tranſubſtantiation, in the invocation of ſaints, in the ſacrifice of the maſs, and he refuſes to take the Sacrament according to the uſage of the Church of England; and for this he is excluded from offices, and in part from any ſeat in Parliament.*' But, with great deference to the Honourable Baronet, I think it may be clearly proved that he is not excluded either from offices or a ſeat in Parliament becauſe he believes in tranſubſtantiation or in the other points that he has particularized; but that theſe points are reſorted to as proofs of his being of that deſcription of perſon who acknowledges the ſpiritual ſupremacy of a foreign authority; which conſtitutes the real ground of the objection. And therefore, when the Honourable Baronet, afterwards ſpeaking of this Declaration, thus expreſſes himſelf, '*It plainly enough ſays, that he who takes it is not a Roman Catholick, but does it give any other ſecurity?*' he admits that it gives the ſecurity for which it was deſigned." (pp. 44, 45, 46.)

"The King has been required to ſwear, and has ſworn, that he will, to the utmoſt of his power, maintain the reformed Proteſtant Religion as by law eſtabliſhed. It appears to me that the King has, by theſe words, bound himſelf to maintain, to the utmoſt of his power (which are not uſeleſs words), ſome preciſe and ſettled Eſtabliſhment of Religion, and not only not to conſent to any alteration of it, but not to any meaſure that in its nature had a tendency to produce an alteration of it; for, had it been intended that he ſhould have had the power of conſenting to any alteration, the expreſſion would have been 'is or ſhall be by law eſtabliſhed;' but the preſent words are preciſe, and expreſſive of ſomething eſtabliſhed and ſettled; and indeed if any other conſtruction is put upon this part of the oath, it ſeems to me that it might as well have been entirely omitted, and that it would have been quite ſufficient for him to have ſworn generally that he would have obſerved the laws. Now that a highly honourable mind ſhould, under ſuch circumſtances, entertain ſome ſcruples, whether, if he conſented to the admiſſion of Roman Catholicks into Parliament, which poſſeſſes a conſiderable power and controul over the eccleſiaſtical affairs of the reformed Proteſtant Religian; or whether, if he conſented to their appointment to the great offices of ſtate, in which ſituation they would be his adviſers in eccleſiaſtical matters, and in the nomination to biſhopricks and the other principal appointments in the reformed Proteſtant Church, would be maintaining, to the utmoſt of his power, that reformed Proteſtant Religion, ſeems to me ſo very reaſonable, that I rather wonder how any one can look on the ſubject and not be ſtruck with the force of thoſe ſcruples." (pp. 48, 49.)

"The Honourable Baronet then proceeds to obſerve at ſome length on the Union of Scotland with England; and attempts to draw from the proceedings on that occaſion ſome parallel in favour of the preſent claims of the Iriſh Roman Catholicks: and he alſo, for the ſame purpoſe, produces the inſtances of Canada and Corſica, in which the power of Government

vernment had been entruſted to perſons of the Roman Catholic perſuaſion. In remarking upon this paſſage I ſhall briefly anſwer, that, at the time when Queen Anne took the Coronation Oath as Queen of England, the kingdom of Scotland formed no part of the dominions appendant to that crown; and of courſe was not included in the effect of that oath. And when ſhe, as Queen of Scotland, conſented to the regulations relating to religion in that country, alluded to by the Honourable Baronet, they were in confirmation of the eſtabliſhed religion of that country, and confined in their effects to that country alone. And at the Union between England and Scotland no alteration whatever was made in the laws of England which then exiſted for the ſecurity and protection of the reformed Proteſtant Religion within that realm. And, laſtly, I ſhall obſerve, that, from that time to the preſent, every Scotſman, before he can ſit in Parliament, or hold an office of truſt in this country, muſt take the ſame oaths as are required from an Engliſhman upon the ſame occaſions. Now let us try the parallel. At the time when his preſent Majeſty took his Coronation Oath, Ireland formed a part of the dominions appendant to the crown of England, and was therefore included in the effect of that oath. The alteration now propoſed is repugnant to the religion then eſtabliſhed in Ireland; and if the prayer of the petition of the Roman Catholicks was acceded to, the Iriſh Roman Catholicks would ſit in Parliament and hold places of truſt in this country without giving that ſecurity for the maintenance of the reformed Proteſtant Religion that every Engliſhman is obliged, under the ſame circumſtances, to give. I truſt I need not ſay more to ſhew that there is no great analogy between the two caſes. With reſpect to Canada and Corſica the anſwer is, that they formed no part of the King's dominions at the time of taking his Coronation Oath; that, being acquired by conqueſt, they were regulated by the principles that in general govern ſuch caſes; and thoſe regulations were confined in their operation to their own internal governments: and unleſs the Honourable Baronet can ſhew that a Canadian or a Corſican can ſit in the Parliament of theſe kingdoms, or hold an office of truſt in either of them, without taking the oaths required of the Roman Catholicks in this country, he does not ſeem to me to have brought his caſe very near his point." (pp. 57—59.)

"The Honourable Baronet then animadverts on a paſſage in the ſpeech of the late Attorney-general, who there profeſſes, that if he lived in a Roman Catholic country he ſhould endeavour to promote the influence of the Proteſtant Religion: '*From what ſchool* (ſays the Honourable Baronet) *ſuch maxims were drawn I know not; but I am confident they never diſgraced the lectures of any Roman Catholic profeſſor.*' It appears to me that the Honourable Baronet has reprobated this profeſſion of the late Attorney-general with more aſperity than the occaſion required; and I am rather afraid that the aſſertion of the Honourable Baronet, with reſpect to the practice of the Roman Catholicks in this particular, will not be found to be preciſely correct. The Honourable Baronet has himſelf furniſhed us with a document which may tend to throw ſome light on the ſubject. The document to which I allude is the extract from the oath taken by every Roman Catholic biſhop, ſtated in another part of the Honourable Baronet's Conſiderations; and in which the biſhop ſwears, *that he will, from that hour forward, be faithful and obedient to St. Peter, and to the Holy Church of Rome, and to his lord the Pope, and his ſucceſſors canonically entering; that the Papacy of Rome, the rules of the Holy Fathers, and the regalities of St. Peter, he will keep, maintain, and defend againſt all men; that the rights, privileges, and authorities of the Roman Church, and of the Pope, and of his ſucceſſors, he will cauſe to be conſerved, defended, augmented, and promoted.* Now I need not tell my reader, that one of the rights and authorities claimed by the Church of Rome is an authority over the whole Chriſtian Church; and I think here is a pretty ſtrong inſtance of a perſon engaging, under the ſolemn obligation of an oath, to extend that authority to the utmoſt of his power; and I truſt I ſhall not be told that a biſhop is not a profeſſor. 'Tis true,' the Honourable Baronet goes on to ſay, 'let us have no more of this;' but ſuch expreſſion muſt itſelf be conſidered as a confirmation, not a denial, of the preſent exiſtence of it." (pp. 65, 66.)

"The Honourable Baronet then proceeds to conſider the ſpiritual power of the Church of Rome, and the ſtate of that power in theſe times; and in the courſe of thoſe conſiderations he alludes to the coronation of Buonaparte by the preſent Pope. That a perſon calling himſelf Chriſt's Vicegerent on Earth, and who would perſuade us that he is guided in his conduct by the influence of the Divine Spirit, ſhould be induced to put a crown upon the head of a man who but a very ſhort time before had moſt publicly, moſt ſolemnly, and moſt impiouſly diſclaimed his Divine Maſter and his religion, is an inſtance of the proſtitution of character and of office that is not to be paralleled in

in the hiſtory of the world. Upon this occurrence the Honourable Baronet obſerves in the following manner: '*The coronation of the French Emperor, which we ſo ſeverely reſuted, was not, I believe, a voluntary act; and I can diſcover nothing in it, the circumſtances of the times, the known policy of the Roman Court, and its utter inability to refuſe what was imperiouſly demanded, duly conſidered, that ſhould provoke any other feelings than pity or of abſolute indifference.*' Now when I recollect that the Honourable Baronet profeſſes the higheſt reverence for the ſpiritual authority of the Romiſh Biſhop, and that he has ſubmitted to all the privations of which he complains, in a great meaſure out of reſpect to that ſpiritual authority, and then hear him declare that whether, under any circumſtances, that Romiſh Biſhop exerciſes his high function with a due regard to the ſacred character of it, or whether he degrades it by the groſſeſt proſtitution of it, is a matter of abſolute indifference, I confeſs I am at a loſs to underſtand the Honourable Baronet's feelings. But, however indifferent this event may appear to the Honourable Baronet, I cannot think it a matter of abſolute indifference in the conſideration of the preſent queſtion; and I would aſk any Engliſhman, if he would wiſh to ſee any part of the Government of this Country in the hands of thoſe who acknowledge the authority of a perſon who ſhews himſelf ſo ready to proſtitute his power to the moſt inveterate and unprincipled enemy an Engliſhman ever had? But if any one ſhould ſtill have doubts upon this ſubject, let him conſider attentively the following paſſage in the Honourable Baronet's Conſiderations: '*But it is plain* (ſays he) *that the Pope is dependent on the will of a deſpot, who, as it ſhall ſeem good to him, will direct what influence he may ſtill poſſeſs to aid the accompliſhment of his own plans, whether of ambition or hoſtility.*' A paſſage which, in my judgment, contains ample reaſons why the Honourable Baronet ſhould renounce the authority of the Pope, and why we ſhould object to their having a ſhare in the Government of the Country who continue to acknowledge it." (pp. 67—69.)

"The Honourable Baronet then proceeds to pronounce a ſtrong panegyrick on the character of Mr. Fox; on whom he is not contented to beſtow the great quality of conſiſtency in common with others, but he has gone the length of aſſerting for him even an excluſive claim to that high diſtinction. Every one who has given any attention to the public conduct of Mr. Fox muſt have obſerved, that the ground upon which he has always endeavoured, when out of place, to build his pretenſions to the favourable opinion of the publick, has been a zealous attachment to the privileges of the people, and their claim to a ſhare in the government of their country. It has been Mr. Fox's fate, during very far the greateſt part of his political life, to have been in a ſyſtematical Oppoſition to the Adminiſtration of the Government; in which ſituation he has been more employed in oppoſing the meaſures of others than in bringing forward meaſures of his own choice; nevertheleſs, he has had opportunities ſufficient to furniſh us with ſome grounds on which we may form our opinions of the real diſpoſition of his mind upon the points before alluded to." (pp. 70, 71.)

"Nor do I think it at all inapplicable to the preſent enquiry to mention a circumſtance, which, though I am aware I differ from great authorities, appears to me to be of conſiderable weight; I mean the appointment of the Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench to be a member of the Cabinet; which I underſtand, and I believe every body underſtands, to be that ſelect part of the Privy Council which is regularly and conſtantly conſulted and adviſed with on matters of the public government. If there is any value in that boaſted palladium of the Britiſh Conſtitution, the liberty of the preſs, it muſt be, that it affords to the people of this country the means of diſcuſſing with freedom the conduct of their governors. Let us then ſee in what a ſituation a man now ſtands who ſhall take upon himſelf to exerciſe that valuable privilege. He is liable, in the firſt place, to have an information filed againſt him, without the intervention of a Grand Jury, by the Attorney-general, of whom it is no offence to ſay, that he is too much connected with the Government to be an impartial perſon; and he is then liable to be tried by a Judge who may not only have concurred in, but may have actually been the author, of the meaſures which he has been diſcuſſing. Is this that anxious attention to the privileges of the people, and to the pure adminiſtration of juſtice, that ſhould have been expected from the object of the Honourable Baronet's encomium?" (pp. 72, 73.)

"I ſhall now mention another occurrence in Mr. Fox's life, which appears to me to be of importance towards the deciſion of that gentleman's attachment to the great cauſe of Freedom. Mr. Fox, without any public character, or any of thoſe neceſſities which enjoin the intercourſe of Governments of different deſcriptions, took the firſt opportunity of going to France, to court the ſmiles and the friendſhip of a man who had carried arbitrary

arbitrary power to a greater pitch in that country than almoſt any of the worſt tyrants of former ages; and with ſome circumſtances of character not diſtinguiſhable from them; and who at that time ſat in triumph amidſt the ruins of the Conſtitution, which the ſame Mr. Fox had declared to be 'the moſt ſtupendous fabrick of human wiſdom.' What the Honourable Baronet may diſcover in this occurrence of Mr. Fox's life to ſupport his excluſive claim to conſiſtency, and his attachment to 'the cauſe of Liberty all over the world,' which he is ſo fond of profeſſing, I confeſs I am at a loſs to gueſs. Let every one, however, from theſe circumſtances, form their own judgment as to the ſincerity of Mr. Fox's regard for the privileges of the people; and whether he is, or is not, inclined to arbitrary power in matters of government. With reſpect to the circumſtance of Mr. Fox's being called, as the Honourable Baronet expreſſes it, '*with one voice to aid the Government of the State*,' I ſhall only ſay, that, unleſs the conduct of Mr. Fox in place is very much the reverſe, upon many points, from the conduct of Mr. Fox out of place; and, more particularly, unleſs Mr. Fox ſhall diveſt himſelf of thoſe impreſſions which have ſeemed hitherto to have rendered him ſo inſenſible to the deſigns of our moſt inveterate and unprincipled enemy, I can ſee nothing in his appointment to power that holds out any matter of ſatisfaction to myſelf, or of congratulation to my Country." (pp. 75—77.)

"I ſhall now ſtate ſhortly, but diſtinctly, the grounds upon which I apprehend the reſtrictions and diſabilities to which the Roman Catholicks are ſubject, are to be juſtified and defended. It is contended, that, though it is the duty of every Conſtitution to extend as much as poſſible its benefits equally to all thoſe who live under it, yet it is alſo the duty of every Conſtitution to create ſuch regulations and reſtrictions as ſhall be found neceſſary for the ſecurity and welfare of the Community, though by ſuch reſtrictions certain individuals may be excluded from ſome of the benefits which in general reſult from that Conſtitution. And that ſuch power of creating reſtrictions is more particularly neceſſary with reſpect to thoſe perſons to whom the government of the community is to be entruſted; that it is particularly expedient to exclude from the government of a country perſons entertaining principles and acknowledging the influence of authorities foreign and repugnant to the principles of the Conſtitution of that country. That the Roman Catholicks, by acknowledging the ſpiritual authority of the Pope in matters of their religion, the influence of which muſt extend itſelf to their temporal concerns, and in the preſent inſtance has been clearly proved ſo to do, are rendered unfit to be entruſted with any ſhare in the government of this country, to the Conſtitution of which the admiſſion of that authority is repugnant and hoſtile. That it is a maxim, founded in wiſdom and eſtabliſhed by experience, that the Church and the State muſt be connected, and that their intereſts are ſo interwoven, that the one could not be ſhaken without endangering the other. That the Roman Catholicks in the matters of their Church are not at all connected with the State, but are totally diſtinct and independent of it. That, as the King of this country muſt, by the ſubſiſting laws, be a Proteſtant, and conduct his government upon Proteſtant principles, nothing could be more incongruous with reſpect to him, nor more abſurd with reſpect to its object, than that he ſhould have adviſers of a religion repugnant and hoſtile to that by the principles of which he is to guide his conduct. That the miſchiefs which would reſult from the admiſſion of perſons of different religious perſuaſions into the adminiſtration of an arbitrary government would reſult, in a much greater degree, from the ſame practice in a government of a popular form. That the attempt to unite Proteſtants and Roman Catholicks in the Government of this Country has been found, upon repeated experience, not only impracticable but productive of all the miſchiefs that can ariſe from divided and diſtracted councils; and, laſtly, that it appears, from the experience of all ages and countries, that the effect of the principles of the Church of Rome, and of the influence of its Eccleſiaſticks, have a tendency to the promotion of arbitrary power, and are inconſiſtent with the principles of a free Conſtitution. Theſe are ſome of the grounds on which the reſtrictions complained of are defended; and which a perſon of more ability than myſelf might have ſet forth more fully and more forcibly." (pp. 77—79.)

31. *A Sermon, occaſioned by the Deceaſe of the Rev.* Thomas Towle, *B. D. on* Dec. 2, *in the* 83*d Year of his Age; preached at* Aldermanbury Poſtern, *by* William Kingſbury, *M. A.; and the Addreſs delivered at the Interment in* Bunhill *Burial Ground*, Dec. 10, *by* John Kello. *Publiſhed by the Requeſt of many Friends.*

AFTER the ample character given of this good man in our laſt volume, p. 1178, nothing remains to add of his life and converſation, to the account ſubjoined to this ſermon (from Philip. i. 20, 21),

i. 20, 21), but that, after having been, for a ſeries of twenty years, afflicted with one of the moſt cruel diſeaſes to which human Nature is liable, he was *twenty-one months* confined to his bed, becauſe (to uſe his own *expreſſion)* in a recumbent poſture he ſuffered a leſs degree of pain than in any other poſition, for his anguiſh was without intermiſſion day and night. But what extreme torture he muſt ſometimes neceſſarily have endured could never be imagined by thoſe who loved him beſt, and felt moſt for him, till after he was happily delivered from all pain; for, ſince his death has been extracted a ſingle ſtone of uncommonly large dimenſions and weight, and ſharpened, in ſome parts, with very rough protuberances, and meaſuring three inches in length, five inches in circumference in the *largeſt* part, and weighing three ounces one dram.—His valuable library was this month ſold by Meſſieurs King and Lochée.

32. *An Addreſs to Methodiſts, and to all other honeſt* Chriſtians, *who conſcientiouſly ſecede from the Church of* England. *By the Rev.* W. Cockburn, *M.A. Fellow of* St. John's *College*, Cambridge, *and* Chriſtian *Advocate in that Univerſity.*

THE Chriſtian Advocate, agreeably to the will of Mr. Hulſe, the founder of his office, comprehends, under the general name of METHODISTS, all Proteſtant Chriſtians in this kingdom who ſeparate from the Communion of the Church of England, being unable to aſcertain with accuracy in what reſpects they differ from each other, or what preciſely conſtitutes a Methodiſt. Indeed it would be no eaſy matter, even for a member of their ſeveral ſocieties, or, more properly, a follower of their preachers, to define their ſentiments, as they have no regular or ſyſtematic profeſſion of them, nor have reduced their tenets into any regular form beyond the extemporaneous ebullitions of their miniſters, whether regularly educated or verſed in little more than the vulgar tongue. Of the original Methodiſts, the older, under Weſley, were Arminians; thoſe under Whitfield, Calviniſts. The diſtinguiſhing principles of Methodiſm are, ſalvation by faith in Jeſus Chriſt; perceptible, and in ſome caſes inſtantaneous, converſion; and an aſſurance of reconciliation to God, with which they ſay the new birth, or being born again, is inſeparably attended. The *New Methodiſt* Connexion, among the followers of Weſley, ſeparated from the original Methodiſts in 1797, charging them with having formed an hierarchy, or prieſtly corporation; and they therefore attempted to eſtabliſh every part of their church government on popular principles, and profeſs to unite, as much as poſſible, the miniſters and people in every department of it. At the Conference, or Yearly Meeting, no perſon, who is not a travelling preacher, has ever been ſuffered to enter as a member of it. The old attachment of the Methodiſts to the Eſtabliſhed Church, which originated with Mr. Weſley, and was cheriſhed by him and many of the preachers by all poſſible means, and alſo the diſlike to theſe ſentiments in many others of the preachers, and of the ſocieties, were never-failing ſubjects of contention. The receiving or not receiving the Lord's Supper in the Eſtabliſhed Church was long continued as the criterion of Methodiſtical zeal or diſaffection. The Jumpers work themſelves up to praiſe God and Chriſt by frantic indecent leaping; which practice began in the Weſt about 1760. The Univerſaliſts hold the final reſtoration of all men when Chriſt ſhall have delivered up his mediatorial kingdom to his Father. The Reſtyan Univerſaliſts hold the laſt doctrine with ſome variations; the Deſtructioniſts hold the final deſtruction of the wicked after having ſuffered the puniſhment due to their crimes. The Sabbatarians, as Baptiſts, who contend for the ſeventh day as the Sabbath. Such are the ſects of Diſſenters diſtinct from the Preſbyterians, Independents, and Baptiſts, as deſcribed in Mr. Evans's Sketch of all Religions. If there are any ſubdiviſions, they are not eaſily defineable; and in five different pariſhes one might meet with five different meetings, the worſhipers in which are too illiterate, or their ideas too indiſtinct, to be able to define the principles on which they ſeparate, or the tenets they profeſs. Mr. C. cenſures all theſe various ſeparations as breaking and deſtroying the *unity* of the Chriſtian Body, and giving, on that account, an advantage to the infidels and adverſaries of Revelation. "Few Diſſenters, ſtill fewer Methodiſts, object to the Doctrines of the Church of England. The three great

great obſtacles to union are, our mode of church government, uſing ſet forms of prayer inſtead of extemporaneous effuſions, and the forbidding any men to officiate in the church who have not been regularly examined and approved, and commiſſioned by thoſe who are in authority." To theſe three great points he at preſent confines himſelf, and handles each with arguments equally weighty and judicious.

33. *A Defence of the Eſtabliſhed Proteſtant Faith: A Sermon, preached in the Pariſh Church of* St. Mary, Newington-Butts, *in the County of* Surrey, October 19, 1806, *being the* Sunday *following the Interment of the late Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of* St. Aſaph; *with an Appendix, containing a Sketch of the Life of the Biſhop. By* Robert Dickinſon, *Curate and Lecturer. Publiſhed at the Requeſt of the Congregation.*

THE third verſe of the Epiſtle of Jude is improved in the exhortation of this diſcourſe, which is illuſtrated by notes, which might have been rendered more conſpicuous by printing them at the bottom of the page. From this we extracted the Memoirs of the late Prelate in our laſt volume, pp. 1057—1059; corrected, in ſome particulars, by his ſucceſſor in Hertfordſhire, p. 1096.

At the end of the diſcourſe is this juſt and pointed remark: "Clergymen who live by the Church and preach againſt it may be conſidered as enemies to the Eccleſiaſtical and Civil State, and rebels to their God. The late Edward Evanſon was turned out of the Church by the inhabitants of Tewkeſbury for a leſs offence than what was lately committed in a ſermon preached at an Archdeacon's Viſitation." See our vol. LXXVI. p. 1046.

34. *The* Engliſh *Liturgy a Form of ſound Words: A Sermon, delivered in the Pariſh Churches of* St. Benet, Gracechurch Street, St. Mary Stoke Newington, *and* St. Mary Iſlington. *By* George Gaſkin, *D. D. Rector of* St. Benet, Gracechurch Street, *and of* Stoke Newington, *and Lecturer of* Iſlington.

THE Doctor, exhorting his hearers, in the words of St. Paul, 1 Tim. ii. 1, &c. to hold faſt the form of ſound words, proceeds to ſhew that the Liturgy is ſuch a form, *in virtue* of its being conſtructed according to the beſt models of Chriſtian Antiquity, and as it includes all things requiſite to the orderly adminiſtration of the Sacraments, and the moſt edifying public performance of its other divine ſervices; of its implying that the Church whoſe Liturgy it is, is of an Apoſtolical conſtitution, and in conſideration that it aſſiſts and inculcates the pure and genuine fundamental doctrines of Chriſtianity.

35. *The Unity of the* Chriſtian *Body ſtated: A Sermon, preached in* Lambeth *Chapel,* April 28, 1805, *at the Conſecration of the Right Reverend* Henry Bathurſt, *LL. D. Lord Biſhop of* Norwich, *and publiſhed at the Command of his Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of* Canterbury. *By* Richard Proſſer, *D. D. Prebendary of* Durham. *(Continued from vol. LXXVI. p. 1041.)*

HAVING been cenſured by one of Mr. Urban's Correſpondents, whom we conſider as a Clergyman of the Dioceſe of London, for ſtudiouſly going out of our way, in our Review of a Charge delivered by the Prelate who is the ſubject of the preſent diſcourſe, we take this opportunity of declaring, that only the firmneſs of our attachment to the Eſtabliſhed Church, which, as expreſſed in the text, Eph. iv. 15, 16, is "the body fitly joined together and compacted under Chriſt the head," led us to wiſh that the Repreſentative of that head would maintain the unity and purity of the body, which is violated and ſtained by the conduct of ſuch characters among its miniſters and profeſſors, which it ſeemed impoſſible the worthy and by no means ſuperannuated Diocеſan in queſtion ſhould be unacquainted with. We are not the leſs emboldened to repreſent to his Lordſhip the *notorious* conduct of one of his Clergy, and his appointment by one of the Archdeacons to preach before an Aſſembly of Clergy not devoid of piety or learning; ſuch a glaring inſult to the Chriſtian Religion as ought to call forth his appointer to contradict in the ſtrongeſt terms, by a public anſwer delivered at Paul's croſs, if that ſcene of apology for Chriſtianity ſubſiſted. Here we *ſhall*, for here we *muſt*, reſt the matter; and refer to the account we have already given of the preſent diſcourſe, which is compoſed to aſcertain the excellency of the Chriſtian ſyſtem, from its unity, the harmony of its members with one another, and their accord and ſubſervience to the whole body.

36. *Two*

36. *Two Sermons, preached before the Corps of* Somerset Place *Volunteers, on* Wednesday, October 19, 1803, *the Day appointed by his Majesty's Royal Proclamation for a General Fast, and on the Presentation of their Colours by Lady* Hammond, *on* Thursday, October 27, 1803; *with a Prayer used on the latter Occasion. By* James Davidson, *D. D. Rector of* Buttermere, Wilts, *and Chaplain to the Right Hon. Baroness* Forrester.

COMPREHEND the usual arguments, properly urged.

37. *Reflections on the recent Extension of the Powers of their Lordships the Bishops, tending to determine how far they are consistent with the Principles of the Constitution, the Union with* Scotland, *and the Coronation Oath, and to estimate their probable Influence on the Prelacy, the Church, the Clergy, and the Kingdom at large.*

THE instances of complaint alledged by this writer are,

1. That the Bishops have power to impose on an incumbent, without his nomination, and even against his will, any curate whom he may have been driven by unavoidable necessity to employ for a short period, or under a limited contract, and even though, in the ordinary functions of his ministry, he may be so far from standing in need of such assistance, that it may be the greatest incumbrance to him. This, however, is subject to an appeal to the Archbishop of the province, to be determined in a summary manner.

2. That the Bishop may appoint to *any* curate *any* stipend not exceeding 75l.; and where the incumbent does not reside four months in the year at least, the use of the parsonage-house, or 15l. per annum in lieu—though the living may not be equal in value. In our opinion, these clauses are intended to compel the Clergy to residence, or to give up livings which they cannot afford to serve by curates. The cause of the appeal must be understood to be determinate, and known to the appellant; so that the power of licensing non-residents, as well as that of enforcing residence, and nearly all the other powers in this act, large as they are, are *justly* entrusted to the Bishop. For who else should be competent to understand the question—if the Episcopal function has any meaning at all? How then is the *discipline* of the Church of England invaded by enforcing the observance of it? The character and principles of our present Dioceſans are not to be compared with those of a Gardiner, a Bonner, and a Laud. There is, therefore, no apprehension of the Clergy being detached from the State because the enforcing of their duty is strengthened in the hands of their Spiritual Overseers, as the appellation of Bishop originally signifies; not to mention that, before this apprehension is raised and propagated, some proofs, however few, should be alledged in support of it. The writer is aware of this objection, but answers it by a more objectionable argument—that this moderation, observed now for several years, is a blind for the wish to have the powers more enlarged. This is such an objection, that it is time to dismiss the subject, the handling of which is avowedly taken from "The Edinburgh Review."

38. *Observations, addressed to the Publick, in particular to the Grand Juries of these Dominions.*

TO the exertions of the Judges and the Clergy, in their repeated Charges and Discourses, the Author calls upon the Grand Juries to add theirs, to preserve the remains of a sense of Religion among us; and on the Parliament, as keeper of the public purse, to proportion the increase of Churches to that of population, or in any shape to promote or support the Established Religion of the Country. Want of resolution and inclination deaden all concern for reformation and amendment. Even the power given to the Bishops for that purpose, complained of in the last article, is here noticed as too feebly exerted. The neglect of Sunday, and of the instruction of the lower class in the first principles of Religion, are but parts of the Reform recommended to the Grand Juries as their immediate province. Large extracts are made from Mr. Colquhoun's excellent treatises; and these "Observations" are well worthy the attention of those who compose Grand Juries and Society at large. The subjects proposed to the consideration of Grand Juries are thus enumerated, pp. 71, 72, n.: "The insufficiency of the laws to restrain immorality; and the growing evils of adultery and cohabitation without marriage. The defects and heterogeneous mass of laws, which render them, in many instances, unintelligible and insufficient, by being easily and frequently evaded, and by the punishment

ment being disproportioned to the crimes, so ably defined by Mr. Colquhoun's treatise. The want of *correct* laws, by a general revision and simplification of the whole. The highly criminal and improper conduct pursued in contested elections for members to serve in Parliament, which, from the force of their example and immoral tendency, cannot but be considered as *a prime source* of crimes of every description. The want of due and proper superintendance of our seminaries of learning and schools of education of both sexes and of every denomination. The inattention paid to customary oaths. The want of due solemnity in administering oaths. Improper management of tithes. Want of churches and parsonage-houses. Farming the poor. Immoral representations exhibited in our public theatres. Immoral publications and prints. Masquerades, lotteries, and all kinds of gaming. Private theatricals. The disgraceful practice of men exposing their wives for sale at Smithfield and other markets. But, above all, the apparent indifference and neglect of the Established Religion and its duties, and of the duties of Society in general."

39. *A Discourse, occasioned by the Death of the Right Honourable* Charles-James Fox; *delivered at the Unitarian Chapel in* Essex Street, October 12, 1806. *By* Thomas Belsham.

THE text, 2 Sam. xvi. 23, strongly represents the estimation in which Mr. F. was held by the preacher and his friends. "The late Sir George Savile, Dr. John Jebb, the learned Solicitor-general, John Lee, Esq. men whose names would do credit to any cause, and who were all of them the public and personal friends of Mr. Fox, were regular attendants upon the Unitarian worship in Essex-street from the time when the Chapel was first opened, in 1774, by the author's venerable predecessor, till the time of their decease." (p. 8.) Mr. B. honestly avows his apprehension that "the hopes of *mankind* (that is, of the English Unitarian Dissenters) were too highly elevated, and too much confidence was placed in human sagacity and power. Nothing was thought too great or too good to expect from those counsels which were "as if a man enquired at the Oracle of God." (p. 30.) It may, however, fairly be doubted how far the conduct of the antient and modern Counsellors agreed. The one was characterized as giving good advice to his party; and when, by the Providence of God, it was disappointed, he did not remain in silent indifference to public affairs, like the modern Counsellor, nor take the opportunity of the first transient peace to go and study the secrets of the French Revolution, and imbibe its principles, in order to clog the measures of Government, without proposing better; and, as he lived in political opposition, so also in religious, like the rest of his party; he put himself out of the way of continuing his opposition to Government — whereas Ahitophel went and hanged himself.

40. *A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of* St. Lawrence Jewry, *before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, &c. on the 29th of* September, 1806, *before the Election of a Mayor. By the Rev.* Andrew Hatt, *Chaplain to his Lordship.*

TEXT, Psalm xliv. 15. Both the Jewish and Christian Histories furnish sufficient examples to illustrate the importance of piety and virtue to public happiness. The character of the late mayor, James Shaw, Esq. and the consequent election of him unanimously to represent the City of London in Parliament, are striking proofs of the merit and reward of such conduct.

41. *The beneficial Effects of the* Christian *Temper on Domestic Happiness.*

INTENDED as a Supplement to the Bishop of London's "Beneficial Effects of Christianity on the Temporal Concerns of Mankind;" and pursued through the several relations of parents and children, brothers and sisters, wife and husband; the importance of humility; a summary of the Christian character; Christian conduct under injury and oppression; and the Christian's view of death.

42. *Memoirs of a Female Vagrant; written by Herself. With Illustrations.*
(Continued from p. 49.)

TOO much cannot be said against the tendency of this narrative of a wretched abandoned woman, held up for encouragement for a wicked life by the hope and chance of transient conversion to the cant of avowed Methodism; the preachers of which, Mr. Greathead says that, both of Mr. Wesley and Mr. Whitfield's parties, during the last half century, have been more successful in the reformation of the poor than preachers of

of any other denomination, it is apprehended, cannot be denied; while their diſtinguiſhing tenets differ more from each other than either party is conceived to differ from the Church of England, or from a great majority of the Diſſenters. Can the ſucceſs which they have had in common be rationally imputed to other means than the ſimplicity of their addreſs and the energy of their zeal? "Many a time," ſays this female, "have I narrowly eſcaped being entirely ruined by wicked men; but, as the Lord always gave me a ſtrong averſion to the very name of a common proſtitute, ſo He, and He alone, kept me from becoming one ſo early. All my vileneſs ſince then (for which I deſire ever to lie in the duſt before Him, and for which I truſt He hath given me true repentance) is only known to Him and my own conſcience; yet, bleſſed be His name, He kept me from ever becoming one of that baſe character; and to Him may I be helped to aſcribe all the glory." Here is a ſtrong proof of the force of deception in words. When a girl ſhe cohabited with a gipſey fidler; and continued in that ſinful ſtate more than a year, though ſhe knew his affections were fixed on another, a near relation and a married perſon. Such conduct, ſhe ſince learned, is not uncommon among theſe people; but, as ſhe was young and inexperienced, it ſo grieved her that it nearly coſt her her life. She a ſecond time met her old companion the gipſey, with whom ſhe had cohabited, and he again got her into his company. Then ſhe was claimed by another man, who had fallen in love with her, but with whom ſhe did not then cohabit, and thought ſhe never would till they could be married, only remaining with his mother and ſiſter for company. To her grief and ſhame ſhe confeſſes it, notwithſtanding all her reſolutions, ſhe became pregnant by him, and obliged to turn ballad-ſinger. The ſon of a hop-picker now became attached to her, and ſwore he would kill her if ſhe did not promiſe to marry him. She was reaſoned out of her firſt attachment, and the letters from the father of the child intercepted; and on this account ſhe was the more eaſily perſuaded to *cohabit* with one whom ſhe believed to love her and her infant, of which his mother was remarkably fond. Still ſhe refuſed to marry him, leſt he ſhould uſe the child ill afterwards; *and as it was not then cuſtomary for travellers to marry*, ſhe ſaw no evil in it. When ſhe and the father of the child afterwards met, "after ſome altercation and mutual upbraiding, he told me, that as he knew I had been ſo ill uſed by his ſiſter, he would freely forgive all that was paſt, on condition that I would promiſe to leave the other man, and wait for him till his time was up, which he hoped would not be long, when he would marry me. I *believe* I promiſed, and again joined company with his mother, his ſiſter having gone, ſince I parted with them, to *cohabit with a man that had a wife and children*. Thus ſhe, who treated me with ſo much contempt fell herſelf into a ſtill *greater ſnare*; but *I hope the Lord gave her true* repentance, for I had the pleaſure to hear, afterwards, that ſhe had broken that connexion, and aſſociated with the Methodiſts. The other young man went to London, and died there of the ſmall pox; and I have good ground to believe that his mother became a ſerious Chriſtian, for, when ſhe heard I was converted from my ſinful courſe, ſhe came to ſee and nurſed me when lying-in, and we had ſome *ſweet* converſation together. *Oh that we may all meet round the throne of everlaſting mercy!*" In this manner are theſe wretched creatures drawn into a ſeries of ſinning and repenting by a canting jargon; and their teachers ſanction their mockery of God, as if he were "a ſon of man, that he ſhould repent."—"A wonderful and horrible thing is committed in the land. The prophets propheſy falſely, and the prieſts bear rule by their means, and my people love to have it ſo; but what will ye do in the end thereof?" Jer. v. 30, 31.

"John Saxby, the father of my child, came home as ſoon as his regiment was diſembodied; he took me from his mother, and ſaid that we ſhould be married as ſoon as we had a convenient opportunity. This, however, did not ſoon occur; for ſometimes we abode at places where the Clergy refuſed to marry travellers, and at other times we had not money enough to diſcharge the expences. I am ſorry to ſay that this continued to be our ſtate till I had two more children. *At length I began* to ſee the evil of it, and inſiſted on ſeparating if we were not married. He did not promiſe to be the beſt of huſbands; but he was not willing to part with me; ſo, hearing that the Rev. Mr. N———n, who was curate of Olney, would *not object*

to

to marry us, we went there, and were married Jan. 3, 1771." She applied for cure of deafneſs to a famous doctor at Dallington, near Northampton, who, as the editor ſays, "was infamous for blaſphemy, and either imagined or wiſhed others to believe that he dealt with the Devil." After ſettling at Stony Stratford, and *praying* that if ſhe bred again ſhe might have twins, ſhe "returned to her evil practices; and to obſcene jeſts, filthy ribaldry, and profane ſwearing, was groſſly addicted." Being upbraided by a female neighbour with never attending any place of worſhip, not being able to hear at church, ſhe was induced to go to a meeting-houſe, where ſhe could hear ſtanding on the pulpit-ſtairs; but ſtill continued unreclaimed till ſhe met with "Alleine's Alarm for unconverted Sinners;" which title, the editor ſays, "tends to impede its general uſefulneſs, and might properly be exchanged for that of "A ſerious Addreſs on the Subject of Converſion." At length Mr. Weſley's preachers came to the town; and, as their diſcourſes were leveled to my capacity, there I fixed."—"I was greatly diſcouraged by ſevere domeſtic trials, which I *then* thought would not have been ſuffered to befall me if I was a child of God."—"How inconſiſtent," ſays Mr. G. "is ſuch an inference from temporal afflictions with the tenor of the Holy Scriptures! Its frequency demonſtrates only the ſtrength of impreſſions that are made by preſent and ſenſible objects compared with thoſe which are derived from what is viſionary and futile." How vain this argument, which is by Enthuſiaſts abuſed to take off the mind from the neceſſary duties ariſing from temporal objects and conſiderations, and turn the head with ſpiritual ravings! He has pronounced upon her converſion, while he cannot help adverting his readers, that, in ſome degree, he "apprehends enthuſiaſm was mingled with true piety; and is aware that feelings very ſimilar to ſome of thoſe here deſcribed have been evinced by perſons who afterwards relapſed into ſin, and died without affording ſatisfactory proofs of repentance; the circumſtances of what happened to her when ſhe firſt attended a Methodiſt preacher are particularly referred to by this remark. In the writer's inference, from a ſtrong impreſſion of a paſſage of Scripture ſhe was evidently miſtaken. But, whatever portion of uncertainty, or even of deluſion, may appear in ſuch inſtances, they cannot reaſonably be regarded as derogating from the ſolid piety which ſhe exerciſed throughout the remainder of her life. Without reſembling her in this reſpect, it is in vain for any one to indulge a hope reſpecting eternity, or a proſpect of a permanent comfort in this world. It is evident that religion was, to the writer of this narrative, the ſource of conſolation, peace, and joy, amidſt complicated afflictions. As ſuch, it is recommended to us in the Scriptures; and ſuch it is found to be at this day by thoſe who bring it to the teſt of perſonal experience, by committing their ſouls to God in well-doing." This is a great conceſſion from perſons of Mr. G's ſentiments; but we contend that this Enthuſiaſm is fed by the tutoring of ſuch teachers, who teach their followers to repeat words without meaning, and buoy themſelves up with doctrines without meaning — empty ſounds inſtead of genuine effects; while true Chriſtianity delights in calm and unoſtentatious practice, not encouraging mankind to be *as wicked as they can*, in order that they may be ſaved; affronting the Almighty God by mocking his goodneſs, and enſnaring his creatures by wilful miſrepreſentations of his attributes. How can Mr. G. cenſure the phraſe of "not living on frames and feelings" as a canting excuſe for inſenſibility, indifference, and indolence in religion, and not perceive the large proportion of "canting" jargon in the Narrative he was editing? But, till Miniſters are regenerated from Cant to Common Senſe, what hope is there that Enthuſiaſm, call it by the name of Methodiſm, or the more ſpecious and prevailing one of "Evangelical Preaching," will ſubſide? If our readers have not had enough of theſe fallacies, we might ſerve up the converſion of this good woman's ignorant and debauched huſband by her and Mr. T—t's advice, and wreſtling with God in prayer, and Mr. G's reflection, "in very few inſtances, probably, are the evidences of repentance on a death-bed ſo clear and ſatisfactory as in this caſe." The Narrative ends abruptly with his death, that of her ſon, and her adventures afterwards, and thoſe of her worthleſs, unhappy children of both ſexes.

We have dwelt thus long on a ſubject that cannot give amuſement or pleaſure

pleasure to reflecting readers, not so much to detect the delusion of the party, as to expose the aggravated weakness of a regular and educated Christian Minister, who has suffered himself to be seduced by the opinions of such teachers as he feels ashamed to name at length (Mr. T—t, who all of a sudden lost most of his hearers, and had a call into another part of the country, and this *after* his meeting-house at Stony Stratford was *enlarged*; Mr. T. H—ll—d, Mr. H—, Mr. U— of London, Mr. J. B—— and Mr. St—nf—n, both vicars of Olney). It is astonishing how sensible and even learned men can lend their aid to the utterance of such children's play, we had almost said, not unfrequently knowing them to be forged. But if regular Dissenting Ministers will assume Tabernacle frames, and assume the character of Itinerant Preachers, what better can be expected than that, under their countenance, the hand of man will not only be against his neighbour, but against himself? For, when they can fancy a God ready to forgive, and a Saviour to expiate, every sin, what is to stop them?

43. *A Translation of a Fragment of the Eighteenth Book of* Polybius, *discovered in the Monastery of* St. Laura, *on* Mount Athos. *By the Count* D——. *A new Edition, revised, corrected, and augmented by the Author; and rendered into* English *from the* French *Version, marked* edited *in* London, 1806.

A FICTION, to represent the ambition, policy, conduct, and designs of Buonaparte, his Machiavelian craft and oppressive tyranny, under the character of Flaminius and his generals, "by a *striking and just comparison*, to develope the dangerous views of the Corsican Usurper, and to guard the Nation against the delusions of a policy which, under the semblance of peace, aims at nothing less than our total destruction." The scene is laid in the debates at the Court of Antiochus, to whom Philip had sent embassadors, soliciting a confederacy against the Romans.

44. *A dispassionate Enquiry into the best Means of National Safety. By* John Bowles, *Esq.*

THIS ought to be a full answer to those false Philanthropists and conceited Democrats who ask if we "are to wage eternal war? We must wage war so long as it is necessary for our defence. We are in a situation which admits only of a choice of evils. That war is an evil, and a grievous one too, is indisputable; but that peace, in the present state of things, would be a far greater evil, is a truth which reason and experience combine to establish. To exchange war for peace, under such circumstances, would be an act of frenzy deserving of the ruin of which, in all human probability, it would be speedily productive."...."A danger to which we are more exposed is that of being at length wearied out and disheartened. We must not suffer ourselves to be wearied out by any length of contest; we must not be disheartened by any failure of efforts; we must not be induced, by any temporary or partial success, to relax our exertions for permanent security; and what, after so long an enjoyment of prosperity may be more difficult than all the rest, we must resolve cheerfully to submit to whatever privations so severe a struggle for all that is dear to us may render necessary." Mr. B. guards us against *luxury, amusement*, and *dissipation*. To the increase of theatres we might add that of public and royal buildings, and the demolition of old venerable mansions as unfit for present manners. He observes, that "the most guilty and depraved of the Continental Nations have been selected as the scourge of the rest. This distinction, however, denotes no favour to profligate France, which, even in the midst of its successes, has already experienced sufferings hitherto unequaled by those of other Nations. But its agency is not expired; its work is not accomplished. It therefore, though itself enslaved, though pressed down by the galling yoke of a ferocious Usurper, goes on conquering, and perhaps still to conquer, little thinking that the very triumphs in which it glories, besides riveting its own chains, may ultimately prove the means of still severer punishment to itself than any which it has been the instrument of inflicting on neighbouring Countries. The religious and moral state of Great Britain will be found to correspond, in a most remarkable manner, with its political situation, that is, with its wonderful preservation, hitherto, from that ruin in which so many great and powerful Nations have been involved, and with the deep and incalculable interest which

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it nevertheleſs poſſeſſes in the misfortunes of Europe. For, not only is this Country far leſs depraved than its neighbours on the Continent, but it ſtill retains a portion of religious and moral excellence, which, if ſeaſonably called forth into active exertion, is capable of proving the means of reformation. To this difference between ourſelves and the people of other Chriſtian countries may we not, without preſumption, aſcribe our preſervation, *thus far*, from the calamities with which, more or leſs, almoſt every other Nation has been viſited? Let us not, however, deceive or flatter ourſelves, but conſider theſe calamities as a merciful warning to us."

"Upon a cloſer inſpection it will be found that the external poliſh which we have received ſerves only to cover a fouler maſs of internal pollution; nay, that our refinement in manners, which is ſo much inſiſted on as denoting an improvement in morals, having been in a great degree the effect of luxury, and being accompanied, as it certainly is, with a relaxation of moral principle, has really contributed to the progreſs of vice by concealing its deformities, until at length, inſtead of turning from it with diſguſt, we are induced to regard it with complacency, and even to plead in its favour."... "The indecent appearance of a female performer in the Elyſian fields in the Opera-houſe, endured without any viſible mark of diſapprobation by an aſſemblage of the higheſt rank and faſhion in the country, till the repetition of it was forbidden by the Lord Chamberlain, and the bathing of men of all deſcriptions directly under the windows of the marine parade at Brighthelmſtone, and in ſight of the female ſpectators at the windows or on the parade, are teſts whereby to judge rightly of the genuineneſs of thoſe claims to delicacy and refinement which the preſent age is forward to advance. If farther proof were wanting of the groſs profligacy of our manners, it would be found in the proceedings of our criminal courts, which are frequently employed in caſes of ſo ſhocking a nature as to be unfit to be reported to the publick *."

While our Methodiſtical teachers palm upon us the experiences of the loweſt claſs, and their pretended converſions from breaches of the divine and moral laws, ſuited to their own claſs, or rather to that which they are encouraged in by the abſolution of thoſe teachers, they are afraid to notice the enormities of the higher claſſes, which perhaps do not fall under their notice, or are not admitted into *their* confeſſionaries. Reformation is only to be begun and effected by the higher claſſes, by their example and admonitions, promoting the cauſe of Religion and Morality, making Adultery (the moſt pernicious vice that can exiſt) by the laws of England puniſhable as a crime, which at preſent it is not *; and the crime of keeping a brothel, and diſtributing obſcene books and prints, more within the reach of the Law. Of the miſchiefs inſeparable from the neglect of interference, on the part of the Legiſlature, the caſe of Sunday news-papers affords a memorable proof. They are *printed* on *Sunday* in a *private* room, but the ſale of them is a *public* act. They are now 12 in number; and the number of papers ſold each Sunday is upwards of 25,000; and the number of men and boys employed in printing and diſtributing them is about 1000; and the revenue received from them 20,000l. a year; a ſum which would be moſt extravagantly purchaſed at the expence of the public morals even if it were a net produce. But it may be doubted whether the revenue be really a gainer, the ſale of papers publiſhed on Fridays and Saturdays having decreaſed, in one inſtance, from 7000 to 500. Every ſale of a Sunday paper (to ſay nothing of the printing) is a violation of the Sabbath, and a breach of the law of the land. An Act of Parliament, brought in to reſtrain it, was exploded.

45. *Preparation for Death, and the Parable of the Sower: Two Sermons, by the late Rev.* W. Alphonſus Gunn, *Curate of* St. Mary Woolnoth, *Lecturer of* St. Mary Somerſet, &c. *Taken in Short Hand, by a Friend.*

SPECIMENS of what is called Evangelical Preaching, extemporary

* Yet, notwithſtanding the precaution of the Judges, ſuch trials, collected from different aſſizes, have crept into print, and are publicly expoſed to ſale at the houſe of a perſon who is licenſed to *publiſh* the trials at the Old Bailey.

* See, in the "Life of a Vagrant," reviewed pp. 244—247, how this vice is treated by the Methodiſts.

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and plain to vulgarity and ridicule; not ſuch language as the firſt Preachers of the Goſpel and the Founder of our holy Religion adopted, but an off-hand, fluent repetition of doctrines and texts, founded on poſitive and peremptory aſſertions, alarming and ſtriking for the moment, but impreſſing no longer than the audience ſtare, and preſently change that affection for a laugh—a ſad miſapprehenſion of energy and ſimplicity of the Founder and firſt Propagators of our holy Religion.

46. *The Stranger in* America: *containing Obſervations, made during a long Reſidence in that Country, on the Genius, Manners, and Cuſtoms of the People of the* United States; *with biographical Particulars of Public Characters; Hints and Facts relative to the Arts, Sciences, Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, Emigration, and the Slave Trade. By* Charles William Janſon, *Eſq. late of the State of* Rhode Iſland, *Counſellor at Law. Illuſtrated by* 12 *Engravings.*

RESERVING our opinion of the general merits of this publication till we have had more leiſure to examine it with attention; we ſhall, for the preſent, only introduce *The Stranger* by an intereſting extract from his Preface.

"Though the Americans declaim ſo loudly in favour of liberty and equality, yet no where are thoſe terms more unworthily proſtituted. That equality, the eſtabliſhment of which was a favourite object of the revolutionary Republicans of France, is ſtill the idol of the mob of the United States. The meaneſt plebeian would be quite ungovernable, did he barely ſuſpect you of harbouring the idea that he was inadmiſſible to equal rank with the beſt informed of his fellow-citizens. Hence you are accoſted by people of the loweſt deſcription with familiarity, and anſwered with careleſſneſs. This, it is obvious, cannot be a very enviable ſtate of ſociety for a perſon educated in European notions of the decorum neceſſary to be obſerved in civilized life.—With ſuch chimerical ideas of liberty, the degradation of the ſlaves, and the large proportion of their numbers to that of the white population, in ſome parts of the American Republick, muſt form a ſtriking contraſt in the mind of every reflecting reader. It will be ſeen with horror, that the cruelties practiſed on this unfortunate race in that *land of freedom* can ſcarcely be exceeded in the Weſt India iſlands. That this ſtate of things cannot be of long duration muſt be evident to the moſt ſuperficial obſerver; and accordingly it appears, that very juſt apprehenſions begin already to be entertained on this ſubject in the American States. The principle of the trade in human fleſh is too horrible, even for thoſe moſt deeply intereſted in it to defend; however they may value its profits, they cannot poſſibly withſtand the conviction of its injuſtice. It is rather a ſingular circumſtance, that the laſt diſcuſſion at which the Author was preſent, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in the city of Waſhington, related to this abominable traffick; and that, on his firſt entering the Houſe of Commons after his return to London, he there heard an intereſting and animated debate on the ſame ſubject. The eyes of Governments appear to be opened to a ſerious conſideration of the miſchiefs which the proſecution of the Slave Trade muſt, ſooner or later, entail on the regions to which its influence extends; but whether the preſent be a ſeaſonable moment for its ſuppreſſion by the Adminiſtration of Britain, he does not attempt to decide.—America, however, labours under none of the embarraſſments which an implacable Enemy has found means to throw in the way of the commerce of England. The queſtion under the conſideration of Congreſs laſt year was, the propriety of impoſing a tax on imported ſlaves, till an entire ſtop is put to the nefarious traffick, which, by a proviſionary act, paſſed ſome years ſince, will take place in 1808. Though no one can be a more decided advocate for an amelioration of the condition of theſe wretched blacks than the Author, yet he is convinced that their Emancipation would be attended with imminent danger, as he has endeavoured to ſhew in the ſubſequent pages treating of South Carolina. Some evil even attended the manumiſſion of the ſlaves of the late General Waſhington. The Author has frequently heard the meaſure reprobated in the neighbourhood of Mount Vernon, where he died. With a great part of them, liberty was proſtituted to the purpoſes of licentiouſneſs, which was ſupported by plunder. Many robberies were committed at this time, and great miſchief done to the Negroes ſtill in bondage; who, doubtleſs, were anxious to participate in the outrages and idleneſs committed and indulged in by their free brethren.

"About one half of the people are Roman Catholicks. In Virginia, the Methodiſts bawl out their tenets with the greateſt ſucceſs amongſt the lower orders of people. They are ſaid to do great miſchief among the ſlaves, whom they receive into their congregation, and place among the moſt ſelect part of their white brethren.

brethren. They certainly terrify the uninformed Negroes; and, in many instances, ſerve to aggravate the hardſhips of their ſituations, by diſordering their minds. In the Carolinas, 'Religion is at a very low ebb.' The Sundays are there paſſed in riot and drunkenneſs; and the Negroes indulge uncontrouled in tumultuous ſports and licentiouſneſs. At night they prowl about, ſtealing wherever they find opportunity, at the riſk of a ſevere flogging in the morning."

"The Author has been at ſome pains to unfold the proſpects that await the European Emigrant in America. On this ſubject he is qualified to ſpeak, not only from his own experience, but from that of many other perſons, whoſe deluſive hopes have terminated in diſappointment. He has endeavoured to expoſe the knavery of American land-holders, and to ſhew the fallacy of all that native writers have advanced relative to the facility and ſmall expence of forming an eſtabliſhment in the Weſtern regions of the Republick. The hiſtory of the Author's friend, Mr. Gilpin, furniſhes a ſtriking and melancholy example to ſuch as repair to the new world on agricultural ſpeculations."

One more extract ſhall be given:

"The climate of the Province of Maine, like almoſt every other part of the United States, is unfavourable to the Engliſh conſtitution. To ſtrangers, the heat in the Summer is almoſt inſupportable; while the ſeverity of Winter is ſcarcely to be endured. The Spring and Autumn are, certainly, delightful; the month of November, which is proverbially fatal to Engliſhmen, is, in America, one of the moſt delightful in the year. The ſun has then declined to ſuch a point, that his rays diffuſe a moſt comfortable temperature, the froſts of Winter being no farther advanced than to act as a bracer to the relaxed conſtitution. In this month I could, without the leaſt inconvenience, paſs the whole day, from morning until ſun-ſet, either in the active ſports of the field, or ſeated upon the rocks, angling for the various ſpecies of fiſh with which the coaſt of New England abounds."

47. *The Panorama for Youth. By* Mary Sterndale. *In Two Volumes.*

NOTWITHSTANDING the very many books which, for the laſt ten years, have been written, by perſons of different degrees of talent, and of both ſexes, for the amuſement and inſtruction of the tender and plaſtic mind, moſt of them were either too infantile or too difficult, too much below, or too much above, the intellect of thoſe for whoſe uſe they were intended. With all due praiſe, however, as to the merit of good intention of each of the juvenile Mentors, and with all the diſtinction juſtly claimed by many who, like Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Barbauld, have employed great abilities in the ſervice of the riſing generation, adapting their tales and ſtories ſo judiciouſly as to accommodate the inhabitants of the nurſery and ſchools, there ſtill ſeemed wanting ſomething which might be recommended to parents and governors, who might with that the early impreſſions received by their innocent offspring, or their pupils, ſhould be taken from *Nature*; and this, we conceive, has now been done, with great ingenuity and perfect knowledge of the juvenile *character*, by Mrs. Sterndale: and, as ſhe truly obſerves, there will require no apology for her not having diverſified her characters by the introduction of Vice. The reaſon which the fair Author has aſſigned for this demonſtrates a virtuous mind, as well as a truly *delicate* way of thinking. But her own words can alone do juſtice to her motives. "Could (ſays the Author, with great purity of expreſſion as well as thought) her wiſhes guard the young and innocent from the contagion of Vice on the varied ſtage of life as ſhe has avoided painting its hateful features on her canvas, how would ſhe rejoice! But at leaſt ſhe will not accelerate their acquaintance with the worſt view of human nature; for, at whatever ſeaſon it preſents its hateful mien, it will be then, alas! too ſoon." On this chaſte and charming principle every page of her "Panorama of Youth" is conſtructed; and therefore we ſhould withhold a part of our duty, not only from the Author but from the Publick, were we not to recommend the volumes under conſideration, as admirably calculated to promote every innocent pleaſure, without fear of polluting the improving (and conſequently moſt important) part of Society.

48. *Obſervations on Indigeſtion: in which is ſatisfactorily ſhewn the Efficacy of Ipecacuan in relieving this, as well as its connected Train of Complaints peculiar to the Decline of Life. Tranſlated from the* French *Memoir of Mr.* Daubenton, *Member of the R. Med. Soc.* Paris.

IT has been long and well known that the efficacy of this valuable root is not confined to its emetic quality only. We

We have ever considered that some of its virtues are still unknown; and we can, from the experience of many years, recommend to the notice of the medical practitioner the great advantage that will frequently follow its use in doses of from two to four or five grains twice a day in the hectic fever, accompanied with cough and inflammation of the lungs, beginning consumption. The Editor of this little pamphlet, as well as its Author, deserve our thanks for having published another good quality it possesses, and which we hope the Physicians of this country will confirm.

49. *Admission of Papists to hold certain Commissions in the Army, &c. The Substance of Mr. Deputy* Birch's *Speech in Common Council*, March 5, 1807.

WITH the characteristic energy which distinguishes the very learned Deputy, again he takes the field (see vol. LXXV. p. 735); and, armed with the impregnable buckler of the Coronation Oath, levels the torrent of his eloquence against a measure which he deprecates, as "subversive of the fundamental principles of the Constitution of this Country as established at the glorious Revolution of 1688, and in its consequences threatening immediate danger to the Protestant interest, and the peace, order, and security, of the British Empire."

"Look," says Mr. Birch, "to the profession of the Romanists at this day; hear their teachers, observe their inflexibility. 'The religious principles of Roman Catholicks being unchangeable, they are applicable to all times,' says Dr. Troy; and 'if any one says, or pretends to insinuate, that the modern Roman Catholicks differ in one iota from their ancestors, he either deceives himself, or wishes to deceive others. And that '*semper eadem*' is emphatically descriptive of their Religion' is asserted by Mr. Plowden, one of their Laity. Who then shall presume to say they are changed in sentiment or conduct? The power only is wanting, to give both their antient exercise. Changed! altered! more moderate! As well may you expect that the blessed sunshine of Heaven, in the ordinary course of nature, shall purge the Ocean of her salt, change the property of minerals, or chase from noxious drugs and poisonous herbs their baneful qualities; as soon may you expect the soothing will calm the fury of the tiger, as to suppose that any kindness will pluck from the relentless spirit of Popery that unextinguishable enmity it bears to a Protestant Government, which is the very essence of vitality of their principles and practice; for, recollect, that till they are supreme, they will never be satisfied. No, my Lord, the change is not with *them*, but with *ourselves*—our Principles are relaxed, our veneration for the Protestant cause is weakened, our *indifference* in matters of Religion daily increasing. We begin to discover that the age which secured our blessings and happiness was dark and uninformed; and that the age in which we are disposed to put all to the hazard which the blood of our ancestors procured is improved and enlightened in the state of society, in liberality of sentiment, and in civilized confidence."

"Suffer but the Romish Priesthood, under the sanction and security of Law, to get admission into your Camps and Fleets, and they will soon instruct you how to know the difference between an Establishment and a precarious Toleration. *Principiis obsta!* Let them but gain that point, and it will be their turn to grant, and ours to ask; and you will become the Petitioners in vain for a Toleration which they never yet granted to any sect on earth where they had power."

As he approaches towards a conclusion, the worthy Deputy *(tam Marti quam Mercurio)*, actuated by his military feelings, observes, that "the eccentric and uncertain quarter where the proposition originates is from one who, with a cold and discouraging sneer, has shed a destructive chill on the energy of the Country, has paralized the arms of thousands, and almost broken the spirit of a system which was the Country's faithful and sure defence."

The Deputy's motion was rendered of no avail by the introduction of a previous question, which was carried by a majority of about 3 to 2; a circumstance not surprising when it is considered that there are, in most public bodies, a variety of Sectaries indignant at the restraints imposed by the *Test Act*, and who, however differing among themselves, form a regular phalanx on every question that affects the Established Church.

*** For a Review of Mr. Williams's Essay "On the Climate of Great Britain," see that by VERTUMNUS, LXXVI. 1094.

We really are sorry that we cannot comply with the wishes of our "New Correspondent;" but, with many good lines, what would our Readers think of such rhyme as *Satires* and *reverse?*

G. V. requests, from any Correspondent who may be in possession of authentic documents, a List of the English Knights who settled in Ireland temp. Henry II.

SU LA MORTE
DEL
GENERAL PAOLI,

Accaduta li 5 di questo mese, all' età sua d'anni 83 incirca.

PAOLI, al Ciel volasti, ove fra' Santi
Eroi de lor Patria hai già la sede:
Virtù, Beneficenza, e pura Fede
Scorte ti furo al Creator davanti!

Ma noi quà giù versiamo amari pianti
Che il viso tuo benigno non si vede;
Nè s' ode il dir soave, che procede
D'un Regno dal Rettor per anni tanti!

Corsica, il tuo buon Padre, Anglia, l'Amico,
Più non vedrai, nè di lui più sereno
Uomo in avversa, od in propizia sorte!

L'alte virtuti sue, che qui t' indico,
Mortal, imita, e imprimi nel tuo seno,
Se lo brami veder dopo la morte!

LEUCIPPO EGINE'O, P. A.
Londra, li 8 Febrajo, 1807.

*** A Translation is requested.

OCCIDIT mea chara Pancharilla,
Occidit mea lux, meumque fidus;
Et nunc per vacuas domos silentûm
Comes pallidulis vagatur umbris.

Ast charam sequar, arboresque ut altâ
Sub tellure suos agunt amores,
Et radicibus implicantur imis;
Sic nos consociabimur sepulti,
Et vivis erimus beatiores.

TRANSLATION.

My Pancharilla is no more!
My light is set, and fall'n my star!
In Pluto's realm she makes her home,
'Mid solitary ghosts to roam
On Lethe's vacant shore;
From day—from life afar!
But I at length among the dead,
With her those mournful scenes shall tread;
And as trees beneath the earth,
With roots entwin'd, push forth the upward birth; [prove,
So we, entomb'd, shall sweetest converse
Far—far more blest than they—the lords of earth above.

On the Death of NICHOLAS HOPPER, *Esq.*

THUS one by one my friends depart!
While I, with no unfeeling heart,
Am left to linger on in age,
Useless on this distracted stage;
Where, if Ambition shifts the scene,
'Tis but to point distress more keen.

Taught to reflect on what is past,
And that this hour may be my last,
Say, Conscience, shall I leave undone
Life's business till the setting sun?
No; let me beg while I have breath,
That hand to smooth the bed of death,
That aid divine, erst lent to save
The sinking Peter from the wave!
Thus I, no more by doubts depress'd,
In tranquil hope at length may rest,
To meet the friends I now bemoan,
Where doubts and fears will be unknown;
Where man for ever lives to prove
The wonders of Redeeming Love. J. C.

Inscription proposed for a Marble Tablet, to be erected in the Parish Church of* RICHMOND, SURREY, Dec. 1806.

"In Memory of
THOMAS WAKEFIELD, B. A.
beloved, revered, regretted,
this Tablet is,
by the Gratitude of his Parishioners,
erected and inscribed.
He was born on the 21st of December, 1751; and died on the 26th of November, 1806.

Though now no more thy pious bounty flow, [woe;
To soothe the widow's and the orphan's
Though now no longer from yon sacred chair, [pare;
Thy guiding voice the path to bliss pre-
Though clos'd that eye, where mild affections reign'd, [chain'd;
And mute the tongue that every ear en-
WAKEFIELD! thy worth, not here alone confest, [breast:
Its bright memorial stamps on every
And still thy glorious life, recorded here,
To Heav'n points every hope and every fear!

Still many a soul, to luring vice a prey,
Half-willing dragg'd where sinners led the way, [turn,
Rous'd to reflection o'er thy hallow'd
Shall burst its bonds, and to its God return: [name,
While all the just, who read thy sainted
And feel, with conscious pride, a kindred flame, [due,
Shall share the triumph to thy praises
Bless their own choice, and trim their lamps anew:
With holy rapture view this grateful stone,
Applaud thy virtues, and incite their own!
E. P.

* This Inscription was submitted to the Committee who superintended the erection of the Tablet; but, in consequence of a determination previously declared in favour of prose compositions, it was very properly considered as *primâ facie* inadmissible.

An

An ADDRESS *to* BRITAIN *at the Commencement of the Year* 1807.

By a LADY.

HAIL, Britain! highly favour'd thou by Heav'n!
To see another year to thee 'tis given.
Spite of the threat'nings of thy pow'rful Foe, [throw,
And crimes, of other States the over-
Thou still survivest; still belong to thee
Thy envied greatness and prosperity.
But, ah! beware, thou great, thou prosp'rous land!
Perhaps thy downfall also is at hand;
Perhaps th' avenging sword hangs o'er thy head,
Suspended only by a slender thread,
Waiting the mandate of th' Almighty Sire
To fall, and whelm thee in destruction dire.
O may He still avert th' impending blow,
And timely thou thy surest bulwarks know,
And what thou hast to combat with; for
Thy Foe avow'd, is not the enemy he,
Thou most shouldst dread; this in thy bosom lurks,
And there in secret thy destruction works.
Of foreign birth, she came from climes refin'd,
Her fair pretext to illuminate thy mind,
To banish Prejudice, bid Reason's sway
Confign old plans and systems to decay;
Her mission such,—Philosophy her name,
Improv'd and moderniz'd; not she who came [ful lore,
From Heaven to bless mankind with use-
Whose laws and precepts Sages taught of yore; [fire,
Such as, to know ourselves, to bound de-
And bid the mind self-government acquire,
Respect superiors, due restraint to bear,—
Ah no,—full liberty allows this Fair;
Her vot'ries no restraints, no powers must own,
They level all, the cottage and the throne.

Ah, trust her not, her aim is to o'erthrow
All that can social happiness bestow.
Of Virtue's fairest plants she saps the root,
Her chilling influence blights their choicest fruit; [founds
And with her subtle reas'ning she con-
The honest heart, the peaceful bosom wounds.

Lo! in her train two horrid forms appear, [despair;
One from false honour sprung, one from
Duelling and Suicide seem clad to thee,
In honour, sentiment, morality; [gain'd
Or fate such guests had ne'er admission
Into thy wise and once-religious land,
Oh! wert thou now as in thy Alfred's reign, [main,—
That well-conducted, justly-fam'd do-
When piety, good order, and success,
With peace confpir'd thy favour'd Isle to bless; [great,
When lower ranks were subject to the
And *these* examples worthy of their state;
Not as are some in our degen'rate times,
Patrons of vice, encouragers of crimes;
Nay thy sons were, e'en in their ruder state, [great,
Perhaps, than now they are, more truly
Solidity, at least, they then possess'd,
Integrity and Valour swell'd each breast.

Such, Britain! once thy manly virtues were!
Blush at thy degradation; and forbear
To listen to the artful Syren's strain,
Of every private,—public good the bane;
Resume thy wonted character; too late,
Else may'st thou mourn the ills that on thee wait. F. P.

Manchester.

*** The promised specimens from Dr. FARRER's Manuscripts will be highly acceptable.

On the Death of the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT. *Written Feb.* 12, 1806.

STILL writhing under Fate's distracting blow, [woe;
Britannia's bosom heav'd with pangs of
Still, big with grief, the Patriot's frequent tear [nour'd bier.
Stream'd, sadly stream'd, o'er Nelson's ho-
And, Albion, yet, thy Muse's phrenzied fire [lyre;
With doleful wailings swept the weeping
Wrung still with Nelson's fate the tortur'd soul, [troul.
To Pain a prey, and Sorrow's dark con-
Thus Britain mourn'd when toll'd her second knell, [farewell.
And Chatham's Offspring bid the world
Relentless Destiny! unpitying Doom!
Thus soon to crop fair Virtue's fairest bloom,
Thus soon to hurry to Life's hast'ning end
Britannia's best and Europe's truest friend; [prevent?
But why bemoan what man could not
To bear is wise, 'tis weakness to lament.

Yes, PITT, though, like thyself, with wisdom bless'd, [rest;
We cease'd to mourn thy virtuous soul at
Though human frailty should no more repine, [shrine;
Nor dew with tear-drops Virtue's sacred
Yet worth like thine must charm the Poet's lyre, [fire;
And wake to livelier zeal the Patriot's
Fresh ardour rouse where warmth had cease'd to live, [give!
Inspire new vigour, and new virtues
But vain essays the Muse thy praise to tell, [swell.
Or noblest souls with zeal like thine to

Recording

Recording Bards may feebly chaunt thy praiſe,
Yet poor the tribute of a Poet's lays;
Thy actions live, thy virtues breathe around,
And Hiſtory's clarion ſwells its lauding ſound.

Adieu, great Statesman! and, with thee, adieu
Thy worth, thy wiſdom, and thy foibles too!
For man has faults, and thou, O PITT, hadſt thine,
Though brighter worth made e'en thoſe foibles ſhine.
No more ſhall jealous Foes thy virtues hate,
Nor guilty Faction tremble for its fate;
No more ſhall Treaſon—but that lives no more
To curſe thy vigour or thy zeal deplore.
O bleſs'd, that could Rebellion's furies ſtay,
And tear its rankling vitals into day;
That fearleſs dar'd, by Britain's welfare ſped,
To cruſh devoted Faction's lurking head,
To ſtem, with noble zeal, Ambition's tide,
And fetter fierce Invaſion's lawleſs ſtride!
The fault not thine that ſtill Ambition's ſway,
By Vice upheld, extends its ſcorching ray;
Not thine the fault that ſtill a Monarch's ſeat
Polluted groans 'neath Uſurpation's weight;
Nor was it thine to free a foreign land
From Treach'ry's ſnares, or ſhut Corruption's hand:
Enough—that thou in Europe's languid breaſt
Had drag'd the torpid ſpirit from its reſt,
Had wak'd to life a world's dejected name;
A world to ſave, and Europe's ſinking fame;
Though adverſe Fates forbad thee to ſucceed,
And vainly zealous all thy aims decreed,
To ward from diſtant climes the deſtin'd blow,
Where Friends were weak, and Treaſon arms the Foe.
Enough—that, blooming ſtill with vernal charms,
Fair Freedom gladdens Albion's nurſing arms;
That ſtill, unaw'd, thy Country's Navy rides,
To ſpread new laurels o'er the vaſſal tides;
That England's Offſpring, guardians of her weal,
With ardour hang upon th' inſpiring gale,
That wafts new honours round her trophied ſhore,
Where Freedom fires, and Fear unnerves no more.
This, deareſt Senator, might wrap thy praiſe
In Glory's brighteſt, ever-ſhining blaze,
And prove thy zeal to ages yet unborn,
By force undaunted, undiſmay'd by Scorn:
This, beſt of Patriots, ſhall thy bays entwine
In proudeſt folds round Nelſon's ſainted ſhrine,
And Poets thus in 'raptured notes ſhall ſing,
While grateful warblings tune the breathing ſtring.

Britannia mourn'd, when Pitt and Nelſon died,
Her Senate's ornament, her Navy's pride;
And future times, by modern Hiſt'ry taught,
Shall know, Pitt counſel'd when a Nelſon fought,
And feaſt with tranſport on the glorious theme
That blends the Statesman's with the Hero's fame!

LINES *ſent to a* LITTLE BOY, *with an* EMBLEM *of* TIME.

GO, TIME, and tell this little Boy,
That thou art on the wing;
And bid him cull, and then enjoy
The flow'rets of the Spring.

To ſip the dew of early dawn,
See how the active bee
Still friſks about o'er hill and lawn,
And taſtes each fragrant tree.

The bitter herbs it paſſes o'er,
And feeds on what is good;
Extracts, with care, the liquid flore,
And hoards up wholeſome food.

So bid this Boy be early wiſe,
To uſe his mental pow'rs;
To ſoar, in thought, beyond the ſkies,
Nor lounge away his hours.

Ah! whiſper to his youthful ear
"Riſe, riſe, and leave thy bed!
I ſee AURORA's face appear,
All ting'd with blooming red.

"The burning ſun is climbing up,
And haſt'ning on to noon;
The flowers thou ſeeſt will quickly droop,
And wither very ſoon.

"E'en thou thyſelf art growing old,
And older every day;
Thy active limbs will ſoon be cold—
Will moulder—and decay.

"Then liſten to an *aged* FRIEND;—
Behold my ſcythe and glaſs!—
Thy *youthful* days will *ſhortly* end,
And fade away like graſs.

"Haſte! catch the moment ere 'tis gone,
And rightly uſe thy prime,
Before thy morning ſun goes down;
Remember—I AM TIME."

LINES

Written by CAROLINE SYMMONS * *(in the middle of her* 12*th Year), a beautiful and amiable young Lady "now no more."*

ON A BLIGHTED ROSE.

SCARCE had thy velvet lips imbib'd the dew,
And Nature hail'd the infant Queen of May;

* See our vol. LXXV. p. 62.

Scarce

Scarce saw thy op'ning bloom the Sun's broad ray,
And to the air its tender fragrance threw,
When the North wind enamour'd of thee grew; [decay;
And by his cold, rude kiss, thy charms
Now droops thy head, now fades thy blushing hue— [longer gay.
No more the Queen of flowers, no
So blooms a maid, her guardians—Health and Joy—
Her mind's array'd in Innocency's vest—
When suddenly, impatient to destroy,
Death clasps the Virgin to his iron breast; [deplore
She fades — the parent, sister, friend
The charms and budding virtues now no more.

SONNET TO THE NIGHTINGALE.

DEEP in the tangled brake, thine haunt, sweet Bird! [pour,
Thou lov'st thy melancholy plaint to
Where thy soft dirge in nightly thrillings heard, [up thy bow'r.
What time the glow-worm's lamp lights
There, coy recluse! cool, midst the noontide ray, [meal,
Embow'r'd thou sit'st, or seek'st thy tiny
Till humid Eve dispels the languid day,
When through the glade again thy wailings steal.

So, in the bosom of a lonesome dale,
The fainted Maid her trembling vigils keeps,
Pours her sad vespers to the sighing gale,
And trims her little lamp, as still she weeps.

While thus sequester'd, both their love-fraught strains unite
T' invite th 'impending gloom, and fearful hours of night.

Basingstoke. W. B.

THE SKY-LARK AND CHRISTIAN. A SIMILE.

SURVIV'D the lapse of Winter's dreary reign, [ous eye,
And scap'd the youthful fowler's devi-
Morn's speckled minstrel, once elate again,
His pinions lifts, to greet an April sky.

With trill incessant, 'mid the concave blue, [pours
Upborne on vagrant wing, he grateful
His trem'lous notes, 'till Earth's refreshing dew [he cow'rs.
Beck'ning the giddy wand'rer — down

Tasted the pearly banquet of the dawn,
Crept the meek verdure of the early year, [lawn,
Again the sprightly warbler quits the
And dares the *mid-day* sun, devoid of fear.

Anon, when Day to grey-rob'd Eve gives place, [ing sway,
And Twilight dim resumes its fleet-
Upsears this cherub of the feather'd race,
To chose his grateful thanks in vesper roundelay.

So the meek Christian, 'scap'd from pale disease, [food,
Safe from Temptation's all-alluring
Soars in seraphic thought with grateful praise [all good.
To that blest Fount whence emanates

And as he bares to Heav'n his flutt'ring breast, [rise;
Still hoping, trembling, as his Pæans
Finish'd the holy rite, his mind's at rest,
Waiting the coming day, and ever cloudless skies.

Basingstoke. W. B.

LINES *to the Memory of Master* WHITE, *of* Portsmouth, *who, in the 15th year of his age, fell a victim to an unparalleled pressure of a crowd assembled, on the memorable 22d of* February *last, in the* Old Bailey. *(See p. 171.)*

FAREWELL, my Friend! thy spirit now, I trust, [just;
Fled from this earth, is number'd with the
Now takes its wing through realms of bliss above,
Hov'ring with Angels in celestial love,
And chaunts with them an ever-grateful theme
Of adoration to the blest Supreme;
Conscious that, *rescued* from a world of sin, [gin.
Immortal are those joys which now be-
O may thy Parents and lamenting Friends [ends
Perceive the *goodness, wisdom,* of those
Which an Almighty Power hath seen fit
To order, to appoint, and to permit!
And may the lesson thus instructive be
To teach us, Henry, how to follow thee,
Warm our devotion, animate our zeal,
To serve that God who will our sorrows heal! C.

PSALM XXIII.

THE Lord my shepherd is, how then
Should I know want or fear?
I lie in pastures ever green,
By waters still and clear.
My soul he comforts and restores,
And by his heavenly grace
I walk securely in the paths
Of righteousness and peace.
Yea, tho' of pale unpitying Death,
I pass the gloomy vale,
Where Horror chills, and every shade
Of Terror doth assail;
I move with confidence, and feel
No dread, or shiv'ring fear;

Because

Becauſe thy rod and powerful ſtaff,
Protecting me, are near.
With plenty thou my board haſt ſpread,
In preſence of my foes;
My head with oil thou doſt anoint,
My cup it overflows.——
Thy goodneſs and thy mercy will
Attend me all my days;
And after death, my ſoul ſhall live
In Heaven to ſing thy praiſe. L.

THE SOLDIER AT NIGHT.

SCENE—HOLLAND.

COME, ſweet Sleep, come—my members crave repoſe, [day;
Tir'd with the hard-fought conteſt of the
Come, ſweet Sleep, come, my willing eyelids cloſe, [play.
And bid ſoft dreams around my pillow

O let the ſcenes of battle far to-night,
Far from my couch be ſcatter'd by thy breath;
Pain to my heart and ſick'ning to my ſight,
Are human groans and the red bed of Death.

O thou ſeducer of the human mind,
Thou bane of millions, and thou blifs of none,
Ambition! reſtleſs tyrant of mankind,
No knee bend I before thy bloodſtain'd throne.

Yet coward am I none; nor ſmall to-day [won,
Hath been the glory which myſelf have
And many gallant heroes breathleſs lay,
Sad marks of what my wearied arm hath done.

Yes, I can feel my life's blood burning flow [comes nigh;
With Britiſh ardour when the Foe
And when around the claſhing ſabres glow, [fly.
My ſoul exults, and when the bullets

But ſtill I long to view my native ſpot,
My wife and roſy babes again to ſee;
The cheerful fire blaze round my peaceful cot, [knee.
And take my infant prattler on my

Haply, my loves, no more you'll bleſs my ſight; [muſt fly,
Or, if you do, firſt many months
And I again muſt mingle in the fight,
And bear new toils, and ſee my comrades die.

Ah! my belov'd! ſafe in my native vale,
Ye little know the hardſhips I ſuſtain;
Cold on my ſlumbers comes the whiſtling gale, [ing rain.
Chill fall the drifting ſnow and drench-

Lo! Fancy now, with ſoft ideas fraught,
Beholds you plac'd around your mother's knee, [taught,
Liſping the prayer her faithful love hath
That Heav'n may guard your ſire from danger's free.

Stokeſley. LEO.

VIATOR LAPONIACUS AD CERVUM.

PER arva perge, velox,
Remota, Cerve; curſum
Amoris ardor urget
Citum; vola, fidelis
Amice Cerve. Circum-
Jacent lacus rigentes,
Humum niveſque velant,
Recondit et caput Sol.
Valete, prata verna!
Valete, floſculique!
Amœnior palus hæc,
Amœniorque callis;
O, ducit ad Dionem!
Amore cor tremiſcit,
Aduriturque pectus.
O anteverte ventos,
Amice Cerve, curſu!
Labore terminato
Eris remuneratus;
Stupebis, os decorum
Meæ videns Diones.

A VALENTINE.

From a Volume of Poems, lately publiſhed,
By CHARLOTTE RICHARDSON*.

NO tales of love to you I ſend,
No hidden flame diſcover,
I glory in the name of Friend,
Diſclaiming that of Lover.
And now, while each fond ſighing youth
Repeats his vows of love and truth,
Attend to this advice of mine—
With caution chooſe a VALENTINE.

Heed not the fop, who loves himſelf,
Nor let the rake your love obtain,
Chooſe not the miſer for his pelf,
The drunkard heed with cold diſdain;
The profligate with caution ſhun,
His race of ruin ſoon is run:
To none of theſe your heart incline,
Nor chooſe from them a VALENTINE.

But ſhould ſome generous youth appear,
Whoſe honeſt mind is void of art,
Who ſhall his Maker's laws revere,
And ſerve him with a willing heart;
Who owns fair Virtue for his guide,
Nor from her precepts turns aſide;
To him at once your heart reſign,
And bleſs you faithful VALENTINE.

Though in this wilderneſs below
You ſtill imperfect bliſs ſhall find,
Yet ſuch a friend will ſhare each woe,
And bid you be to Heaven reſign'd:
While Faith unfolds the radiant prize,
And Hope ſtill points beyond the ſkies;
At life's dark ſtorms you'll not repine,
But bleſs the day of VALENTINE.

* Charlotte Richardſon is a poor woman at York, of whom an intereſting account is given in our vol. LXXV. p. 913.

Proceedings in the First Session of the Third Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1807.

House of Commons, *Jan.* 21.

In a Committee of Supply, on the Army Eſtimates, Mr. *Windham* ſaid, they were ſo ſimilar to thoſe of laſt year, that he had little to remark on them. Making allowances for the ſeveral deductions and the new articles of additional charge, the total increaſe of the Army eſtabliſhment would amount to 439,732*l.* Againſt this was to be ſet down the decreaſe ariſing from the reduction of the 25th Dragoons and the Royal Waggon Train, beſides various reductions, ſeverally unimportant, in the different battalions of Infantry, amounting to 81,779*l.* to which was to be added, the transfers of the Iriſh account books; and that theſe altogether would be found to leave a balance of increaſe amounting to the ſum of 241,537*l.* He then proceeded to ſpecify the different ſums; and, before moving the Reſolutions, he expreſſed his anxiety to mention another topic. All thoſe gloomy apprehenſions ſo repeatedly thrown out by Mr. Perceval and his friends, with reſpect to the effects of the alterations in the Volunteer eſtabliſhment, have proved entirely groundleſs. He was ready to admit the probability of miſrepreſentation having created a ferment among ſome inconſiderable portion of the community, during the agitation of thoſe meaſures; but he always thought too juſtly of the patriotic ſpirit of the Volunteer body to ſuppoſe, that depriving them of the pittance of their pay, neceſſarily robbed them of all zeal in their Country's cauſe. Beſides, of the groſs number of Volunteers, amounting to 363,600, the comparatively inconſiderable number of 11,486 were voluntarily diſbanded; the eſtabliſhment therefore could not be ſeriouſly ſaid to be affected by the change that had taken place. With reſpect to the ſyſtem of Recruiting, he ſaid, that eleven years ago he had ſuggeſted the neceſſity of ſome alteration in that ſyſtem, ſimilar to that which had already taken place; but, ſanguine as he was of the good conſequences reſulting from the preſent ſyſtem, he was far from thinking that theſe good effects were to be the *immediate* reſult of it—in things of this nature *rapid* improvements were not to be looked for—they would be rather found to be of a gradual advancement, but of a permanent continuance—and that this improvement had already begun was obvious from two circumſtances—that for lower bounties a greater number of men were raiſed, and that an important decreaſe had taken place in the deſertion.

Lord *Caſtlereagh* made a long and ſevere reply, in which he deprecated the general conduct of Miniſters, in regard to their military plans. He ſaid, that although the groſs amount of the Army to be provided for was ſtated at 334,180, the number to be raiſed, in order to fill up that amount, was no leſs than 37,000 men; and the Committee had no means of judging how that number was to be procured. He contraſted the conſequences of the new meaſures with the reſult of thoſe of Mr. Pitt; and obſerved that, by the latter, the actual increaſe in twenty months amounted to 33,481. Now what was the addition produced by Mr. Windham? Why, between 4 and 5,000 men in ten months. It did not appear that the number of recruits in 1806, during the laſt three months of which his new military plan had uninterrupted operation, was much more than equal to the annual average of ordinary recruiting in former years. In 1806, including a new regiment, which was raiſed in Auguſt, and which ought not to be included in the liſt of ordinary recruits, the return of recruits was 11,809, although in 1805, while the Additional Force Bill was in action, producing between 8 and 900 a month, the return of the ordinary recruits amounted to 11,677. The Additional Force Bill, indeed, at the time Mr. W. announced its death-warrant, was producing no leſs than 300 men *per* week, or at the rate of 15,000 men *per* year. He commented on the embarraſſment in which Government would be placed at the expiration of the ſeven and fourteen years; anticipated the danger the Country would be placed in from this part of the meaſure; and concluded with cenſuring Miniſters for neglecting to ſend out reinforcements to Buenos Ayres till Lord Lauderdale was on his way from Paris.

Mr. *Windham* entered upon a juſtification of Miniſters; and contended that it was impoſſible to ſend troops to Buenos Ayres to prevent its re-capture in Auguſt. In explanation reſpecting the Volunteers, he added, that he had always the higheſt opinion of them. He did juſtice to their zeal and their patriotiſm; but his objection to the eſtabliſhment in its full extent was, that their efficiency was diſproportionable to the expence which they occaſioned. He aſſerted, at great length, the ſuperiority of his Military Plan over the Army of Reſerve and Pariſh Acts; and concluded with declaring, that the apprehenſions of Lord Caſtlereagh were a mere bug-bear.

Mr. *Perceval* made a few obſervations to the ſame effect as Lord Caſtlereagh; and Lord *Howick* ſaid a few words in ſupport of Miniſters, reſpecting the ſending of troops to Buenos Ayres.

After

After ſome farther converſation, the Reſolutions were put, and agreed to.

Jan. 23.

Mr. *C. W. Wynn* moved for a Seleft Committee, to inquire into the ſtate of the Criminal and Pauper Lunatics in England and Wales, and of the Laws relative to the ſame. He mentioned the impropriety of keeping Lunatics in common priſons; and obſerved that there were, in England and Wales, no leſs a number than 1700 Pauper Lunatics.

General *Porter* made his promiſed motion relative to Col. Cawthorne; he paid many compliments to Courts Martial; and obſerved, that Mr. C. having been tried on ſixteen charges, and found guilty of fourteen, it was a proper ſubject for the attention of the Houſe. He then moved that the charges againſt the Colonel ſhould be read.

Col. *Cawthorne* ſaid a few words on the injuſtice of puniſhing a man twice for the ſame act.

Lord *Howick* ſaid, the only queſtion was, whether Col. C. was a fit perſon to ſit in that Houſe; and intimated his intention of moving for a Committee to ſearch for precedents.

General *Gaſcoyne* and Mr. *Herbert* ſpoke in ſtrong terms againſt acting by precedents; and Lord Howick's motion, after ſeveral Members had delivered their opinions, was carried.

A Petition was then preſented from the Electors of Lancaſter, intreating that Col. Cawthorne might not be expelled; and, with deference, ſubmitting that the Houſe had no right to expel any Member who had been duly elected.

Mr. *T. Grenville* ſtated the neceſſity of an addition of 10,000 men for the Sea ſervice. He ſpoke much on the neceſſity of œconomy in the public finances; and ſaid that the attention of Government had been directed to a new claſſification of naval accompts.

Some remarks enſued between Mr. *Grenville* and Mr. *Perceval*, on the propriety of continuing the Board of Reviſion, the former being for it, and the latter againſt it. The queſtion was then put, and carried; and the following ſums were voted in the Committee for the current year:—240,500*l.* for the ſaid ſeamen.—247,000*l.* for victualling the ſame.—390,000*l.* for wear and tear of the ſhipping.—32,500*l.* for ordnance on board the ſhips where the ſame may be employed, at 5*s. per* man *per* month for 13 months.—1,135,434*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* for ordinaries for the Navy, including half-pay to Naval Officers.—2,134,903*l.* for building ſhips in the King's and Merchants' yards.—1,500,000*l.* for the hire of tranſports.—300,000*l.* for the ſick and wounded at home and abroad.—500,000*l.* for priſoners of war at home and abroad.

Mr. *Vanſittart*, in a Committee of Supply, moved that the following ſums be voted, on which the motions were ſucceſſively put, and carried:—6,853*l.* for the ſuperintendance of aliens.—12,000*l.* for the expences of the Office in Bow-ſtreet.—51,850*l.* for the expence of convicts at home.—15,000*l.* for contingent expences of the three Secretaries of State.—12,000*l.* for the Meſſengers of the ſame Offices.—175,000*l.* for Foreign and Secret Services.—20,000*l.* for Law charges.—3,000*l.* for Extraordinary Expences of Proſecution.—11,600*l.* for Felons, &c. in 1807.—140,199*l.* 17*s.* for Emigrants and American Royaliſts.—1432*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* to make good deficiencies to Emigrant Clergymen.—10,336*l.* 3*s.* for Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters and French Refugees.—1828*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* for the Miniſters of Vaudois Churches.—1,934*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* for Stationary in the Exchequer.—5,210*l.* for allowances to Officers of the Houſes of Lords and Commons.—39,760*l.* for work done at the Houſes of Parliament, and at the Speaker's houſe ſince April 1806, comprifing alſo what is yet to be completed.—11,800*l.* to make good deficiencies in the former vote for theſe purpoſes.—4993*l.* 5*s.* for repairs of military roads in North Britain.

The Houſe was occupied till three in the morning in diſcuſſing the Military Syſtem; and ſeveral ſtrong obſervations fell from Mr. *Johnſtone* and Sir *J. Doyle*, relative to the inefficiency of the preſent Miniſtry.

Jan. 26.

Lord *Folkſtone*, having premiſed that he had taken upon himſelf the duty of Mr. Paull, relative to inveſtigating the conduct of Marquis Wellefley, moved the reprinting of the Oude Charge, with a view to taking farther ſteps.

This motion, and one for papers in behalf of the Marquis, were agreed to.

Jan 28.

Lord *A. Hamilton* moved for a return of the Barrack Supplies for four years, during the employment of Mr. Daviſon, which was agreed to.—The *Solicitor General*, on making his motion relative to confiſcating the real eſtates of debtors to their creditors, obſerved, that the law, as it now ſtands, is a great grievance in a commercial country: many perſons, on finding their affairs turning againſt them, had purchaſed landed property, to leave it to their heirs. He traced the origin of this law to feudal times; and commented on the hardſhip to a man in trade, who is obliged to give credit to a landholder, while,

while, perhaps, the latter has even purchased his landed property by means of such credit. He concluded by moving, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill to make Freehold Estates of persons who die indebted, affects for the payment of simple contract debts."

Mr. *C. W. Wynn* hoped he would not stop there; but would apply the powers of his mind, not only to the rendering liable the estates of persons deceased, but of those also who are living. Leave granted.

Jan. 29.

In a Committee of Supply, Lord *H. Petty* congratulated the House on the flourishing state of the public revenue; and, without any preface, proceeded to state the Supplies:—There had this year been voted for the Navy 10,577,897*l.* exclusive of Ordnance; for the Army, 10,202,967*l.*; for the Army of Ireland, 3,445,130*l.* making in the whole for the Army 13,648,097*l.*; for the Barracks of England, 506,237*l.*; of Ireland, 469,420*l.*; making a total of 975,657*l.* The Commissary-General's Department was to be 841,526*l.*; the extraordinaries for Great Britain and Ireland, 2,758,474*l.*; from which was to be deducted the sum before-mentioned, for the Commissary-General. This made the total for the Army 18,723,786*l.*; the Ordnance of Great Britain, 2,264,446*l.*; of Ireland, 479,246*l.*; the Vote of Credit for Great Britain, 2,400,000*l.*; from which was to be taken 1,000,000*l.* for subsidies due on treaties now existing; and a farther sum of 500,000*l.* applicable to subsidies which might become necessary. This sum certainly did not appear equal to what, in the present state of Europe, circumstances might require; but he saw no reason, at present, to suppose that it would be larger; nor was there even a certainty of its amounting to that sum. For Ireland he proposed the usual Vote of Credit for 600,000*l.* The whole, then, of the Supplies formed a total of 43,811,340*l.*; to which were to be added the deficiencies of the Malt Duty, 200,000*l.* the services of 1806, not voted, 280,000*l.* by which he meant the discount on Loans and Lotteries; 350,000*l.* for the Loyalty Loan; which, together with the interest on Exchequer Bills for the present year, would constitute a total addition of 2,000,000*l.*; making the whole of the Supplies for Great Britain and Ireland 45,841,340*l.*; from which, however, was to be deducted the proportion of Ireland, which was 2-17ths, leaving the whole expences of this country for the present year, 40,527,065*l.*

WAYS AND MEANS. The Ways and Means to meet these expences were, first, the Malt and Pension Duties, amounting to 2,750,000*l.*—next, the Surplus of the Consolidated Fund, which was as fully productive as he had calculated, and justified him in taking it again this year, at 3,500,000*l.* The next article was the War Taxes, which he took at 19,800,000*l.* which sum even would not comprise the whole of what might be expected to be received from them during the present year. He was happy to say, that the measure adopted last Session had been productive far beyond his most sanguine expectations. By the different modes of assessment now practised, the Property Tax, which was only taken at 10,500,000*l.* actually produced 11,500,000*l.* The other duties on Customs and Excise, which were taken last year at 9,000,000*l.* now produced nearer 10,000,000*l.* and might be made still more productive by some changes of regulation rather than of increased taxation. He therefore supposed the whole of the War Taxes, which were taken at 19,500,000*l.* would really produce 21,000,000*l.* For the Lottery he should calculate 450,000*l.* He also proposed an issue of Exchequer Bills, to the amount of 2,400,000*l.* which the present state of the market would well bear. The loan to be raised this year was 12,000,000*l.* which the Committee would perceive was much less than had been raised in any preceding year of war (the loan of the last year was 18,000,000*l.*) This would give, as the total of the Ways and Means, 41,100,000*l.* which was an excess of 4 or 500,000*l.* over what had been calculated as the expences of the present year. He thought, it necessary, however, to carry the Ways and Means so far beyond the Supply, as to guard against any possible deficiency. He then made some striking remarks on the present state of Europe; and taking a general view of the financial state of this country, from the year 1784, he congratulated the House on the judicious measures that had been adopted by his predecessors. He observed, that the Property Tax had considerably increased in its produce, not so much from increased burdens, as from removing those evasions which had formerly taken place. The great foundations for providing for the increased expences, and against the accumulation of debt, were, first, the Sinking Fund, which now produced 8,300,000*l.* and the War Taxes, which amounted to 21,000,000. It was therefore a subject of national exultation and pride, that we now possessed a clear income of near 30,000,000*l.* The great question then in finance was, how those means were to be made most applicable to the necessary expenditure of the Country. Although some farther increase in our expences might be made necessary, either by the increased price

price of naval ſtores, or by future ſubſidies to foreign powers, yet, with ſuch a free income, War might be carried on (if neceſſary) for an almoſt indefinite period, without the neceſſity of larger loans. The expence of the country for the next year he had ſtated at 40,527,065*l.* The Ways and Means would exceed that ſum by about 500,000*l.* From the expence however of the preſent year, in calculating our annual expence, there ſhould be deducted one million and a half for ſubſidies, 358,000*l.* of payment on account of the Loyalty Loan, which was a circumſtance that would not again occur, and this would reduce it to 38,677,000*l.*—The Loan, which he ſhould ſtate for this year at 12,000,000*l.* was to be charged on the intereſt of the War Taxes; and the Loans which were to be raiſed in the ſucceeding periods of the War, would be alſo charged on different portions of the War Taxes. It was propoſed for every Loan to take a proportion of the War Taxes, amounting to 10 *per cent.* on the Loan, and that one half of this ſhould be applied, as a Sinking Fund, to the reduction of the debt ſo charged upon the War Taxes, and to ſet them free. Fourteen years would be ſufficient to redeem any Loans to be made in future. After ſome farther remarks in illuſtration of his ſtatements, he concluded with adding, that if the War laſted but three years longer, there would be no neceſſity for any new tax. If, after that period, it ſhould be protracted ſeven years longer, even then, at the end of ten years, the increaſe would only be 290,000*l.* annually. Even ſhould the war extend 20 years, the new taxes to be raiſed need not then exceed two millions.

Mr. *Johnſtone* made a few obſervations, expreſſive of his concern that the hopes now held out to the people would never be realiſed; and the Chairman then reported progreſs.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty office, Feb. 17. Copy of an incloſure from the Earl of St. Vincent:

Sir, *Impericuſe, Jan.* 7.

Having been led in chace to the Southward yeſterday, as the Impericuſe paſſed the Baſon of Arcaſſon, in returning to the ſtation you had aſſigned, Lieut. Mapleton volunteered his ſervices to bring out, with the boats, whatever veſſels might be found there; and, as a preliminary ſtep, attacked Fort Roquette, which was intended for the defence of the entrance. A large quantity of military ſtores was deſtroyed, four 36-pounders, two field-pieces, and a 13-inch mortar ſpiked, the platoons and carriages burnt, and the fort laid in ruins. The Hon. Mr. Napier, and Mr. H. Stewart, Midſhipmen, accompanied Lieut. Mapleton; and Mr. Gibbert, the Surgeon's Firſt Aſſiſtant, embraced the opportunity to ſhew his zeal even in this affair, foreign to his profeſſion. I am happy to add, that, as it was well conducted, ſo it was accompliſhed without any loſs. Subjoined is a liſt of veſſels taken or deſtroyed ſince the 15th of laſt month. COCHRANE.

Veſſels captured: Le Jean Baptiſte, laden with wine; La Anna, laden with wine; Pere de Famille, laden with wine; La Decide, laden with roſin; Joſeph, laden with butter and cheeſe; Cutter, laden with butter and cheeſe; Wilhelmina, National tranſport; L'Aimable Nannette, laden with wine.—Veſſels deſtroyed: Ship Frederica, a tranſport, wrecked; Ship St. Jean, a tranſport, wrecked; a chaſſe-maree, ſunk; La Confiance de Nantes, deſtroyed; a chaſſe-maree, deſtroyed; a ſloop ſunk, drifted to ſea; a ſmall ſloop, went adrift.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 21. Capt. Lydiard arrived this morning, with the following diſpatches from Vice-adm. Dacres:

Shark, Port Royal, Jan. 11.

Sir—I have much ſatisfaction in congratulating my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty on the capture of the iſland of Curaçoa, on New Year's Day in the morning, by the four frigates named in the margin*, under the orders of Captain Briſbane, of the Arethuſa; a copy of whoſe letter I incloſe for their Lordſhips' information. Whilſt I contemplate the immenſe ſtrength of the harbour of Amſterdam, and the ſuperior force contained in its different batteries oppoſed to the entrance of the frigates, I know not how ſufficiently to admire the deciſion of Capt. Briſbane in attempting the harbour, and the determined bravery and conduct diſplayed by himſelf, the other three Captains, and all the officers and men under his command; and is another ſtrong inſtance of the cool and determined bravery of Britiſh ſeamen. Capt. Briſbane being, from his ſituation, obliged to act as Governor, I have, as an acknowledgement and high approbation of his conduct, continued him in that ſituation till his Majeſty's pleaſure ſhall be known; and requeſt, in the ſtrongeſt manner, that their Lordſhips will be pleaſed to recommend him for that appointment. Capt. Lydiard, who will have the honour of delivering this, and who fully partook of the conqueſt, and has before diſtinguiſhed himſelf off the Havannah, I beg to refer their Lordſhips to for any information.

* Arethuſa, Latona, Anſon, and Fifgard.

I ſhall

I shall put an acting Captain into the Anson until his return, or I receive directions thereon,

J. R. DACRES.

Arethusa, Curacoa, Jan. 1.

Sir—It is with the most lively and heartfelt satisfaction I have the honour to inform you, that his Majesty's squadron under my command has this day opened the New Year with what, I humbly flatter myself, will be deemed an enterprize of considerable consequence to my country. I proceeded in the execution of your orders of the 29th of November with every possible avidity; but the adverse wind and current prevented me from reaching this island before the 1st instant. In my way up I met Captain Bolton, of the Fisgard, going to Jamaica. I took him under my orders, according to your directions, and proceeded with the squadron off this port; having previously resolved on that system of attack which British seamen are so capable of executing. My arrangement having been previously made known to the respective Captains, I was satisfied nothing further remained for me than to put it in execution. My line of battle consisted of the Arethusa, Latona, Anson, and Fisgard; and, very soon after the break of day, I made all possible sail with the ships in close order of battle, passing the whole extensive line of sea batteries, and anchored the squadron in a style far surpassing my expectations. Being still desirous of having the effusion of human blood spared, I wrote the inclosed, No. 1, on the captain of his Majesty's ship Arethusa during the action, which was not regarded, as they did their utmost to destroy us. Words cannot express the ability of the squadron. The harbour was defended by regular fortifications of two tiers of guns, Fort Amsterdam alone consisting of 60 pieces of cannon; the entrance only 50 yards wide, athwart which was the Dutch frigate Hatslar, of 36 guns, and Surinam, of 22, with two large schooners of war, one commanded by a Dutch Commander; a chain of forts was on Miselburg commanding height; and that almost impregnable fortress, Fort Republique, within the distance of grapeshot, enfilading the whole harbour. At a quarter past six o'clock we entered the port; a severe and destructive cannonade ensued; the frigate, sloop, and schooners, were carried by boarding; the lower forts, the citadel and town of Amsterdam, by storm; all of which, by seven o'clock, were in our possession. For humanity sake I granted the annexed Capitulation; and at ten o'clock the British flag was hoisted on Fort Republique:—the whole island is in our quiet possession. The strength, commerce, and value, I understand, are immense. It is now become a pleasing part of my duty, although impossible, to do justice to the merits, gallantry, and determination of Captains Wood, Lydiard, and Bolton, who so nobly headed their respective ships' companies to the storm; and the same gallantry and determination are due to the officers, seamen, and marines, for following up so glorious an example. Inclosed is a list of the killed and wounded in his Majesty's squadron. I have not yet been able to ascertain that of the enemy, except those in the ships. The Dutch Commodore was killed early in the action, and the Captain of the Surinam severely wounded. I have appointed, by Proclamation, Wednesday next, the 7th inst. for the inhabitants, which amount to thirty thousand, to take the Oath of Allegiance to our most gracious Sovereign; those that do not choose, will be instantly embarked as prisoners of war. For any farther particulars I must beg to refer you to that gallant Officer, Captain Lydiard.

CHARLES BRISBANE.

To R. Dacres, Esq. &c. &c.

Arethusa, Curacoa Harbour, Jan. 1.

Sir, The British squadron are here to protect, and not to conquer you; to preserve to you your lives, liberty, and property. If a shot is fired at one of my squadron after this summons, I shall immediately storm your batteries. You have five minutes to accede to this determination.

CHARLES BRISBANE.

To his Excellency the Governor of Curacoa.

[Then follow the articles of Capitulation.]

Killed and wounded:—Arethusa, 2 killed, 5 wounded.—Latona, 1 killed, 2 wounded.—Anson, 7 wounded.—Total, 3 seamen killed, 14 seamen wounded.

Feb. 24. This Gazette contains a Letter from Admiral Dacres, specifying no less than 48 French and Spanish ships captured by the British Cruizers between Jan. 1. 1806, and Jan. 1. 1807.

Capt. Carteret, of the Scorpion Sloop, on Feb. 10. captured, after a long chace and a slight resistance, the Bougainville French privateer, of 16 guns and 93 men.

Feb. 28. This Gazette contains accounts of the captures of LeChasseur, French cutter privateer, of 32 tons, 2 carriage-guns, and 36 men, by the Ariadne, Capt. FARQUHAR; and of Le Ragotin, French schooner privateer of 8 guns, and 20 men, by the Carrier cutter, Lieut. Ramsey.

March 3. This Gazette announces the capture of La Charlotte, French privateer ship, of 20 guns and 118 men, by the Diana, Capt. Maling.

March 7. This Gazette contains an Order in Council, dated the 4th, placing Curaçoa, in point of commercial relations, on a footing with our other West India Islands.

COURT-MARTIAL ON SIR HOME POPHAM.

THE Court-Martial on this diſtinguiſhed Officer commenced on board the Gladiator, in this harbour, on Friday the 6th of March. The Court conſiſted of Admirals Young (Preſident), Holloway, Gower, Stanhope, Vaſhon, Sir Iſaac Coffin, and Sir R. Strachan; Capts S. H. Linzee, Graves, Scot, Irwin, and C. Boyle; M. Greetham, Eſq. Judge advocate.

The order was read for aſſembling the Court-martial; in it was contained the charges againſt Sir Home, which were for diſobeying (or going beyond) his orders; and for leaving the Cape of Good Hope unprotected. Copies of various documents and orders were preſented by Mr. Jarvis, Counſel for the Admiralty, which had been ſent to Sir Home, by which he was to regulate his conduct, on his being ſent from Cork to undertake the capture of the Cape of Good Hope. Theſe were read by the Judge-advocate, and Mr. Jarvis informed the Court, it was the only evidence to be adduced in ſupport of the charges. The proſecution, therefore, cloſed in 3 hours on that day; and Sir Home was informed that the Court was ready to hear his defence.—Sir Home wiſhed to be allowed till Monday to prepare it; and, he ſaid, it was rendered neceſſary, as the Admiralty had not, till he had come to Portſmouth, furniſhed him with the *whole* of the matter and charges they had to prefer againſt him.—The Court aſſembled, *pro formâ*, the next day; and adjourned again till Monday morning; when they met, and heard Sir Home's defence. Sir Home delivered it in a ſtyle moſt maſterly and eloquent, which he was three hours in doing. The following are amongſt the moſt prominent features of it: He began by expreſſing his ſurpriſe at the extraordinary and unprecedented charge brought againſt him. He thought it extraordinary, that he ſhould be ſent to trial, for having uſed the forces placed at his command in making a ſucceſsful attack on a Colony belonging to the Enemy. Without that diſcretionary power, no ſervice could be performed with effect. This ſucceſs Miniſters proclaimed to the inhabitants of London, by the uſual tokens; and the news of the capture of Buenos Ayres was received with joy throughout the kingdom. Having premiſed this, he ſaid it would ſtrike every impartial Engliſhman, that the cauſe of his being brought to trial muſt have been different from that oſtenſibly ſet forth. He had not the ſmalleſt heſitation to aſſert, that if the Adminiſtration which appointed him to his late command, had been ſtill in exiſtence, his conduct would have been approved and commended. Though he was not willing to aſcribe to Miniſters a diſpoſition to perſecute, or to withhold any evidence; yet he thought it ſingular, that no notice of an intention to bring him to trial, ſhould have been intimated when he was firſt ordered home. By this omiſſion he was deprived of a variety of evidence connected with his honour, relating to the capture of Buenos Ayres, which would correct ſome groſs miſrepreſentations that had gone abroad. This circumſtance muſt lead him to think, either that the Admiralty had then no intention to bring him to trial, or to draw a concluſion unfavourable to their character; for they could not but be aware that the public animadverſion upon his conduct could only be counteracted by the teſtimony of thoſe who were eye-witneſſes to it. Sir Home then read the letter from the Admiralty, in anſwer to his diſpatch announcing the capture of Buenos Ayres, in which the Board expreſſed their diſapprobation of his conduct in undertaking the expedition without orders; but expreſſed their higheſt approbation of the judicious manner in which the expedition was conducted, as well as of the gallantry of the ſoldiers and ſeamen engaged in it. From the terms of this letter, he had reaſon to think that no other puniſhment was in reſerve than what reſulted from the cenſure therein conveyed.

With reſpect to the charge, he ſhould be able to ſhew that the orders he received from the late Miniſters, by virtue of which he ſailed to the Cape of Good Hope, would fully warrant his conduct. An expedition to South America was a favourite object with Mr. Pitt; and he actually took meaſures to carry it into execution in the courſe of his former Adminiſtration, but was reſtrained by political reaſons, which had ceaſed to exiſt when he (Sir Home Popham) ſailed. Upon the change in the Government in 1804, Lord Melville, then Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, correſponded with him on the ſubject of Miranda's ſcheme; and on his coming to town in October that year (when the probability of a Spaniſh war had increaſed), his Lordſhip directed him to renew his correſpondence with Miranda, and digeſt his thoughts upon the ſubject of a South American expedition, in the form of a memoir. This document he delivered to Lord M. October 10th, 1804; and ſoon after, he was directed to attend Mr. Pitt at Wimbledon, to confer upon the ſubject. In December (ſame year) he was appointed to the Diadem, at Deal, for the purpoſe of proceeding on the expedition to South America; but various circumſtances delayed the project. In July 1805, he received

ceived an account of the weak ſtate of the garriſon at the Cape of Good Hope; and, conceiving that the capture of that Settlement would afford great facilities to the conqueſt of the Spaniſh ſettlements on the Eaſt coaſt of South America (which was a main object with Mr. Pitt), he immediately propoſed that an armament ſhould ſail, without delay, for the attack of the Cape. This propoſal was acceded to; and in a few days he received inſtructions to proceed in the Diadem, as Commander of the ſhips to be employed in that ſervice. On July 29, 1805, he took leave of Mr. Pitt, after a long converſation on the ſubject of a South American expedition. In the Negotiation then pending with Ruſſia, the Emperor Alexander was very deſirous to attach Spain to the Coalition; which determined Mr. Pitt, from a motive of delicacy, to ſuſpend the propoſed operations in that quarter; but, as ſoon as poſſible after the rejection of ſuch an overture by the Spaniſh Court, it was his fixed purpoſe to proceed upon them. Sir H. lamented that he ſhould be obliged to expoſe theſe particulars with regard to Spain; but it was neceſſary for his own defence. He left England under the ſtrongeſt conviction, that, after having ſucceeded in taking the Cape, nothing would contribute ſo effectually to accompliſh the views of Mr. Pitt, as to ſtrike a blow in South America before the Spaniards ſhould be prepared againſt it. Another conſideration why the expedition ſhould not be deferred was, that as the ſquadron under his command muſt touch for water at St. Salvador, in its paſſage from England to the Cape, it might be apprehended, from the conſtant communication between St. Salvador and the Rio de la Plata, that every information reſpecting the ſtrength of the armament would be tranſmitted to the Governors of Monte Video and Buenos Ayres.

In Feb. 1806, he received accounts of the ceſſation of the war in India; of Lord Nelſon's victory off Trafalgar; and of the Coalition againſt France; from her alliance with which Power, it was evident that Spain had refuſed to detach herſelf. A Daniſh veſſel alſo brought him an account of the fate of the Auſtrians. By the capture of the Voluntaire frigate, he learnt the defeat of the Ruſſians at Auſterlitz, and the occupation of Vienna by the French; alſo that when Willaumez left Breſt, no more than ſix ſhips of war remained in that port, of which only three were fit for ſervice. From the ſame ſource, he collected ſuch preſumptive evidence reſpecting the ulterior deſtination of the ſquadron of Willaumez, as induced him to imagine, that after cruizing a certain time on the bank of Laguillas, Willaumez would put into the Brazils for water, &c. and thence proceed to the Weſt Indies, more eſpecially after he ſhould be informed of the capture of the Cape. This preſumption operated ſo ſtrongly upon his mind, that he diſpatched a veſſel to Admiral Cochrane, at Barbadoes, to apprize him of what he apprehended. He alſo diſpatched a gun-brig to Sir E. Pellew, in India, and the Rolla to the ſquadron blockading the Mauritius. Sir H. adduced theſe circumſtances, to ſhew his anxiety for the protection of his Majeſty's ſubjects, and the ſafety of their commerce: Little, therefore, did he think of being accuſed of not affording protection to the trade, by leaving the Cape, where his inſtructions did not enjoin him to continue. Sir H. then ſtated, that he had the opinion of Capt. Rowley, who was on the Cape ſtation laſt war, as well as of every Captain under his command, that the Rio de la Plata was included in the Cape ſtation, and conſidered a part of it. This alſo ſeemed to be the opinion of the late Board of Admiralty.

He was alſo charged with having left the Cape expoſed to attack and inſult, which he denied. On the contrary, it had been placed by Sir D. Baird in a ſtate of the moſt perfect ſecurity. In anſwer to the charge of having left the Cape, without the means of taking any ſhips of the enemy which might put in there, or the ports adjacent, he conſidered himſelf as juſtified by the retreat of Willaumez's ſquadron from the Indian ſeas, Lord Nelſon's victory off Trafalgar, and the ſubſequent ſucceſſes of the Britiſh fleet under Lord Collingwood; and it afterwards appeared, that, except one ſingle frigate, no French ſhip whatever attempted to enter any bay or harbour near the Cape. The Cannoniere alone attempted to reconnoitre thoſe ports; and he ſtated, that her arrival was a matter of accident, of which he could not have taken advantage, had his ſquadron remained in Simon's bay. He alſo obſerved, that, when he left the Cape, the winter ſeaſon was approaching, when Table Bay does not afford a ſecure ſituation for ſhips. This opinion he ſupported by the authority of Commodore Johnſon, who commanded a ſecret expedition in thoſe ſeas in 1781, when it was conſidered a matter of too great riſk, both by himſelf and General Meadows, to attack the Cape at that ſeaſon of the year. He juſtified his haſty departure from the Cape, leſt the ſeaſon ſhould ſet in when it would be impoſſible to get high enough up the river to attack either Monte Video or Buenos Ayres. He proceeded to argue, from the reply of the Secretary of the Admiralty to his letter of the 9th of April, by which he notified his

departure

departure for the Rio de la Plata, that he was juſtified in preſuming that the Admiralty did not diſapprove of his conduct. He ſtated, that his letter of the 9th of April was received by the Board of Admiralty in June laſt, and that it was the latter part of Auguſt when Admiral Stirling ſet ſail to ſupersede and recall him. Nor could he account for this delay, but by the uncertainty of the Britiſh Cabinet with reſpect to the conduct that ought to be purſued in caſe the Cape ſhould be taken. He ſtated the ill-conſequences which his Majeſty's ſervice would ſuſtain if Naval and Military Officers, who are ſent on diſtant ſervice, were not indulged with a certain latitude for the employment of their diſcretion; and he particularly addreſſed that conſideration to the Members of the Court, the greater part of whom had already been employed in high command; as it muſt frequently happen that no opportunity offered to conſult ſuperior authorities, or to wait for orders from home. Nor did he heſitate to aſſert, that the Britiſh character would not have obtained ſuch a diſtinguiſhed pre-eminence, if the ſpirit and courage of our Officers had been controuled by a cold ſpirit of precaution, or a too rigid adherence to eſtabliſhed regulations. He ſupported this opinion by a ſucceſſion of events that occurred in the hiſtory of the country. Among others, he particularly mentioned that Sir George Rooke took Gibraltar by a coup-de-main, without having received any orders for attacking that fortreſs; for which ſervice he received every honour from Queen Anne. In the American war, Sir P. Parker and General Dalling conſulted at Jamaica a plan of attack againſt the Spaniſh ſettlement of Omoah, which in ſome meaſure ſucceeded; and, though undertaken without orders, did not produce any charge of miſconduct againſt either of thoſe Officers. Lord Hood alſo, not only entered Toulon, but alſo proceeded to attack Corſica, not merely without orders, but contrary to the opinion of the military commander employed with him; nor did the conduct of that Noble Lord ever receive the official ſanction. Lord St. Vincent in 1796 ſent Lord Nelſon to attack Teneriffe; and, notwithſtanding the ill-ſucceſs of that expedition, which was undertaken without any orders from ſuperior authority, no public inquiry of any kind was inſtituted againſt him. After commenting at much length on theſe, and a variety of collateral circumſtances, Sir Home concluded his defence.

Lord Melville and the other witneſſes were then examined ſeparately. They all corroborated the aſſertions of Sir Home reſpecting the confidence placed in him by the laſt Adminiſtration, and the correſpondences which they had with him relative to his own and other expeditions; and added, particularly, that he was appointed to the Diadem for the purpoſe of ſuperintending an expedition to South America; but, in anſwer to a queſtion from Mr. Jervis, he ſaid he was not certain that there was any document upon record as to the ſpecific object for which Sir H. received his appointment.—There was nothing material in the ſubſequent parts of the evidence, except that of Mr. Brown, the Maſter Attendant at the Cape, after its capture in 1806. He depoſed, that the Cape was in a perfect ſtate of ſecurity after Sir Home had withdrawn from it with his fleet. Sir Home was ſeveral times ſpoken to by the Court, to deſiſt from bringing forward irrelevant queſtions; and he concluded by proving that he had been profeſſionally employed by the Emperor of Ruſſia, to fit out all the Ruſſian ſhips.

At eleven o'clock on Wedneſday the Court was cleared, and the Members remained in deliberation till three.—Upon the re-admiſſion of ſtrangers, the Judge Advocate read the following SENTENCE:

"This Court having maturely conſidered the nature of the charges—heard all the evidence, and having fully deliberated upon the whole of the caſe, are of opinion, that the CHARGES HAVE BEEN PROVED againſt the ſaid Capt. Sir Home Popham; that the withdrawing, without orders ſo to do, the whole of any naval force from the place where it is directed to be employed, and the employing it in diſtant operations againſt the enemy, more eſpecially if the ſucceſs of ſuch operations ſhould be likely to prevent its ſpeedy return, may be attended with the moſt ſerious inconvenience to the public ſervice; as the ſucceſs of any plan formed by his Majeſty's Miniſters, for operations againſt the enemy, in which ſuch naval force may be included, may, by ſuch removal, be entirely prevented. And the Court is farther of opinion, that the conduct of the ſaid Capt. Sir H. Popham, in the withdrawing the whole of the naval force under his command from the Cape of Good Hope, and the proceeding with it to the Rio de la Plata, WAS HIGHLY CENSURABLE; but, in conſideration of circumſtances, the Court doth adjudge him to be only SEVERELY REPRIMANDED—And he is accordingly hereby ſeverely reprimanded."

The Provoſt Martial then proceeded to the Preſident, and preſented the ſword of Sir Home Popham to him; when he was ordered to return it. The Provoſt Martial, with a reſpectful ſalutation, returned the ſword to Sir Home Popham; and the Court was diſſolved.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

HOLLAND.

The ceremony of the diſtribution of the inſignia of the Dutch Order of Merit took place at the Hague, on the 16th ult. A tripod, in the form of an altar, ſupporting the Bible, was erected at the foot of the throne; each perſon who was to receive the Order, on being called by the Grand Chancellor of the Order, advanced to it, and kneeling, placed his hand on the Bible, ſaying at the ſame time, "I ſwear it." He then roſe, and aſcending to the ſecond ſtep of the throne, received from the King the inſignia of the Order.—The Queen and ſeveral Ladies were ſtationed in a gallery, oppoſite to the throne.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiſs are threatened with the diſſolution of the alliance between them and France, if they do not raiſe 16,000 men for the ſervice of the latter by the 1ſt of May. This is by far greater in proportion than the contingents which Saxony and Bavaria have been called upon to furniſh.

ITALY.

The lower diſtricts of Calabria are again in arms—part of the French troops there having been withdrawn, great numbers of thoſe who remained have been ſurpriſed and cut to pieces by the Natives.

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Auſtria has ordered a Convocation of the States of Hungary, at Buda, on the 5th of April.

It is mentioned in the Vienna Court Gazette of the 29th ult. that out of 36,030 Auſtrian priſoners who were in France, notwithſtanding every inducement which was held out to them to enter the French ſervice, 36,000 have actually arrived in the Auſtrian territory. On reaching their country again, they ſang hymns of joy.

The Auſtrian Army in Gallicia compriſes upwards of 100,000 men; and the frontiers of Moravia and Bohemia are crowded with troops, who have cut off all communication with Saxony, Silefia, &c. The export of proviſions to the French Army in Poland has been diſcontinued, and ſome Jewiſh Merchants and others, by whom it was carried on, have been arreſted, and ſent in chains for trial. This meaſure is ſtated to have been adopted on a ſtrong remonſtrance from the Ruſſian Miniſter.

Mentz, Feb. 21.—All the letters from the theatre of war agree in ſtating, that the battle of the 8th inſt. was of the moſt ſanguinary deſcription. The Ruſſians fought moſt deſperately. As they were cut off, it was apprehended that they would make an attempt upon Praga and Warſaw; but it appears that they forced their way through the French army at the point of the bayonet. It is ſaid that the Emperor was frequently expoſed to great danger, and that he had a horſe killed under him.

PRUSSIA.

The Berlin paper mentions, that ſome ſmart actions had taken place between ſome ſtraggling corps of Pruſſians and corps of Bavarians, Poles, &c. in the French ſervice. Theſe appear to have happened in the rear of the French, but they are not of much importance in themſelves. They ſhow, however, the diſpoſition of the country to riſe, and the difficulty that Buonaparte has in maintaining his communication clear, along the vaſt line between the frontier of France and his preſent poſition.

The brothers of the King of Pruſſia are raiſing Volunteer regiments in Poland and Silefia, in which they receive the greateſt facility from the peaſantry.

A body of 400 Pruſſian priſoners, having overpowered their guard, and being headed by a colonel in the ſervice, attacked a Bavarian depôt of 150 men near Groſſen. The Bavarian commandant, Lieut.-col. Von Michel, and a courier, were the only perſons who eſcaped.

The *Flufhing Courant* ſtates, that by the late Treaty between Pruſſia and England the former renounces all pretenſions to Hanover, and guarantees its poſſeſſion to the Britiſh Crown.

Schweidnitz was taken poſſeſſion of on the 16th ult. At ten in the morning the Pruſſian garriſon marched out, and laid down their arms before Jerome Buonaparte.

Although the French have ſucceeded in reſtoring tranquillity in Heſſe, inſurrections appear to have broken out in various other parts of Germany, which cannot fail to embarraſs Buonaparte, either in expoſing his ſupplies from France to danger, or in requiring, for their protection, a greater force than, in his preſent circumſtances, he can afford for ſuch ſervice.—Watteravia and the Banks of the Maine are in the hands of the Inſurgents; and in Weimar, Gotha, Coburg, and moſt of the neighbouring Duchies, an extenſive and organiſed ſyſtem of revolt prevails.

We have not yet the Official Reports of our Allies, relative to the Battle of Pruſſian-Eylau: but it is generally ſaid, that the poſitive loſs of the enemy in that affair was not leſs than 20,000 men; and that, in the ſubſequent actions incidental to a retreat, full 10,000 more have been put "*hors de combat.*"

In the battle of Eylau, after three unſucceſsful attempts on one particular part of the Ruſſian line, Buonaparte himſelf led on the ſame diviſion, reinforced by his

his own military houſehold, to three more attacks, which were equally ineffectual, againſt the impenetrable Ruſſian phalanx; and he is ſtated to have been obliged to abandon the ſeventh charge in deſpair, from the dreadful havoc made among his followers, and by the ſame unequivocal determination upon the part of the ſurvivors againſt being led to certain ſacrifice.

The French army appears to be in full retreat. The Telegraph, a paper printed by the French at Berlin, ſtates, under the date of the 17th, that Buonaparte was on the eve of removing his head-quarters from Warſaw to that city. As the French army retreat, the Ruſſians continue to advance. They had paſſed the Pregel, and occupied all the country between that river and the Paſſarge. A private letter from Altona contains ſtill more pleaſing intelligence. It ſtates, that the Ruſſians have their advanced poſts at Warſaw, and that the French have been completely defeated near Thorn, by the combined Ruſſian and Pruſſian army. The Telegraph, under the date of Berlin, March 17, alſo ſtates, that the Porte has declared war againſt England.

The lateſt accounts from the French head-quarters at Oſterode are of the 7th. Buonaparte was ſtill there, and Talleyrand had gone thither from Warſaw. It is mentioned as probable, that Buonaparte, after the army is ſecurely fixed in *winter quarters**, will come to Berlin, whither all the Corps Diplomatique which had gone to Warſaw are about to return: in the mean time, he remains with the army. Maſſena has got the command of the whole right wing of the army; and on the 1ſt had arrived at Warſaw, where he was on the 4th.

POLAND.

The chief command of the Ruſſian army in Poland has been conferred upon Benningſen. Marſhal Kamenſki, before and ſince his return to St. Peterſburg, has given ſuch decided proofs of temporary derangement, that it has been thought too dangerous to allow him to re-aſſume the command.

Gen. Benningſen, ſubſequent to the battle of Eylau, received a reinforcement of 60,000 regulars, and 30 pulks of Coſſacks, of 500 men each.

The Wurtzburg Gazette, although immediately under French influence, admits that the French have loſt 20,000 men in the recent affairs in Poland and Eaſt Pruſſia.

Benningſen's victory was celebrated at Peterſburg, not only by illuminations, &c. but by a ſolemn faſt and thankſgiving.

Buonaparte has made a very extenſive promotion of field-officers, to replace the hoſt of thoſe who fell in the battle of Eylau.

Letters from St. Peterſburg give a moſt ſatisfactory account of the ſpirit which pervades the whole of the Ruſſian Empire. All the officers who had retired upon half-pay have been recalled to the ſervice, and are employed according to their age and conſtitutional capacity. All ranks of people have manifeſted the greateſt alacrity in contributing to the ſupport of the exigencies of the State. Among theſe, the Engliſh merchants reſiding at St. Peterſburg ſent a reſpectful Letter to Count Von Kotchubey, ſoliciting permiſſion to preſent the ſum of 135,000 roubles toward the expences of the war. His Majeſty expreſſed his ſatisfaction at their conduct, and deſired it to be made known that the money might be paid into the Treaſury at their own convenience.

Gen. Benningſen has addreſſed a Proclamation to the People of Germany, of which the following is the ſubſtance. It announces the Emperor of Ruſſia's deſire to recover the liberty and independence of Germany. 'The enemy (it ſays) is at a conſiderable diſtance from his own frontier, in a country and at a ſeaſon in which he is in want of the neceſſary means of ſubſiſtenee, and where he meets with impediments at every ſtep. Although it is probable that the French will be routed, this will not ſatisfy the Emperor—the enemy muſt be driven beyond his own frontier; this is the only means of ſaving Germany. The Emperor, therefore, hopes that the Germans, under theſe circumſtances, which will decide their fate for ever, will not lend any aſſiſtance to the enemy's troops; but, by a general reſiſtance, render it impoſſible for them to prolong their ſtay, and alſo harraſs them in their retreat. Finally, the Emperor promiſes to reſtore the antient Conſtitution of the German Empire.'

Extract of a private Letter from Altona, dated March 17. "The ſituation of affairs in Poland and Eaſt Pruſſia has aſſumed a more favourable aſpect. The French have found it neceſſary to retreat, and are ſeeking ſafety in Brandenburgh and Berlin, where the head-quarters of Napoleon are ſaid to be transferred. If report ſpeaks true, in the memorable battle of Eylau, Buonaparte was wounded in the back; and, although his head-quarters were pretended to be at Oſterode on the 8th, there are perſons here who actually ſaw him at Thorn. He is ſaid to be at variance with moſt of his General Officers, ſeveral of whom have left the army in diſguſt with his proceedings. On the night of the 9th inſt. a cloſe carriage paſſed

* *Winter* quarters at an advanced period of the *Spring!*

passed through Magdeburg, which, it is reported, contained a Field Marshal whom the Emperor Napoleon has accused of traitorous practices with the Austrian General Baron Vincent.

"This evening private letters have been received, which state that the Russians have their advanced posts at Warsaw, and that the French have been completely defeated near Thorn, by the combined Prussian and Russian army: the latter is said now to consist of 100,000 men.

"It is reported, on the authority of private accounts from Berlin, that Gen. Oudinot, commanding a corps of grenadiers, has gone over to the Russians, near Ostrolenka, with 3000 grenadiers, having been peremptorily ordered by Buonaparte to make an attack at a time when neither he nor his corps had had any sustenance for 36 hours.

"The Russian army has, since the battle of Eylau, been increased to near 300,000 men."—*(Hamburgh Correspondent of March 18.)*

It is reported that Buonaparte has made proposals for an armistice, which were rejected by Gen. Benningsen, who said, he came to fight, and not to negotiate. It is reported also, that proposals for peace were made both to the King of Prussia and the Russians, which were rejected.

SWEDEN.

A private letter from Altona of the 13th ult. asserts, on the most respectable authority from Copenhagen, that Buonaparte has been indefatigable in his attempts to make his Swedish Majesty renounce his alliances. Mortier was his principal agent in these negotiations, in which Napoleon promised to reward Swedish perfidy with Norway, which belongs to Denmark. These terms were transmitted to the Court of Malmoe; but, being only verbal, the Swedish Cabinet sent orders to have them in writing; which request was also complied with. Hereupon the Swedish Monarch sent copies of the offers not only to the Courts in alliance with him, but even to the Danish Court. The terms were scornfully rejected by the Swedish Monarch, who sent for answer the following laconic terms: "I will never, while I live, become the ally of such a robber as you are!"

Little progress has been made by the French in their preparations for besieging Stralsund. Several sorties were made by the garrison, in which they demolished the batteries that had been erected by the enemy, and spiked their guns.

TURKEY.

The Turkish Declaration of War, which was published on the 27th of December, accuses the *perfidious Russians* with breaking their Treaty with the Mussulmen, in consequence of which the Divan had imposed upon the Grand Seignior the indispensable duty of taking up arms against that *faithless race*. He then appoints his Prime Minister his Commander in Chief, with unlimited powers; and invokes the assistance of the Almighty and the Prophet Mahomet upon the success of his exertions.

The Turkish squadron at Bujukdere consists of 30 sail, eight of which are of the line. The Porte has demanded a reinforcement of 30 sail from the Barbary Powers. The shores of the Canal of the Bosphorus are covered with batteries; to complete which a great number of men are daily employed.

The Russians continue to advance in Turkey almost without opposition. It appears, by letters from Panscova of the 28th of January, that the advanced corps of the Russian army had already penetrated into Albania, and that the Mountaineers of Rascia, Podrina, &c. had joined him in immense numbers. The islands of Curzuolo, Brassa, and Lissa, have fallen into the hands of the Imperialists, and Lessina has been invested. Bulgaria, Servia, and Albania, as well as Moldavia and Wallachia, are now in the virtual occupation of the Russians. The Turks are not capable of opposing any serious obstacles to the progress of the Russians; their army is an undisciplined insurgent mob, more dangerous to the Generals appointed to conduct it, than to the enemy to whom it is to be confronted.

Russia has explicitly declared, that, in entering the Turkish provinces, she is not influenced by the desire of conquest, but merely by the necessity of obviating that facility of attack to which her Southern dominions were exposed, from the defenceless and insurgent state of Wallachia, Moldavia, &c.

Mr. Arbuthnot, British Minister at Constantinople, has been presented by the Grand Seignior with the Order of the Crescent.

The death of Paswan Oglou is confirmed; he died at Widdin on the 5th of February. Two of his principal officers, competitors for his office, have already come to blows.

The Vienna letters in the Berlin Papers state, that THE PORTE HAS DECLARED WAR AGAINST ENGLAND. It is said, that this determination was taken, in consequence of a threat of Admiral Louis to bombard Constantinople, in case the Porte did not immediately consent to a renewal of the Treaties with Russia and England, and dismiss the French Minister and his suite. After a Divan had been held, it was resolved to seize on the person of the English Ambassador, and o

all English subjects. Mr. Arbuthnot, however, had previously made his escape to the English frigate (the Endymion) which brought the summons. [It is very improbable that Admiral Louis should exhibit a threat which he was not able to put in execution, and which could only operate to expose the person of the Ambassador, who, after all, contrived to effect his escape in the very ship which brought the message. We have, moreover, to observe on this subject, that the Vienna letters in the German Papers under the French influence are said to be fabricated misrepresentations. It is still, however, probable that, under the threats of the French Minister, war has been verbally declared by the Porte against England, and the Ambassador suffered to absent himself till the storm be blown over.]

ASIA.

A smart shock of an earthquake has done considerable damage to the interior of the island of Sumatra, particularly in the Cassia Country. A volcano burst out in the hills, and has discharged its lava to a great distance, destroying the neighbouring woods; the rivers rose at the same time above their banks, and swept away numerous villages.

Amongst the persons lately vaccinated in India, were 4,141 Brahmans, 41,806 Malabars, and 10,926 Mahometans.

Mr. Turnbull has lately discovered at Mirzapoor, in India, a new dye, which he has called Lac Dye, and which is likely to form a valuable article of commerce.

Orders were sent out last season to Prince of Wales's Island, to prevent the further importation of slaves into that Island. By the ships of the present season, fresh orders have been dispatched for the total abolition of slavery therein, Government making compensation to those who may suffer any loss or inconvenience thereby. The increase of population in this settlement has, of late years, tended to a decrease of the number of slaves. In 1797, the population (independent of Europeans) of the Island amounted to 6,987 souls, nearly a third of whom were slaves. By a census in 1802, it appeared there were 723 persons possessed of landed property, and that the total population had increased to 10,310, while the number of slaves had decreased to 1,222. The beginning of the last year, the population exceeded 12,000, while the number of slaves was under 1000.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

We announced some time ago, a Revolution in St. Domingo, by which Dessalines, the Emperor of Hayti, lost his life; a Revolution that gave the command to Gen. Christophe, whose power commenced by adopting toward the people measures of the most mild and conciliating tendency—whose proclamations were calculated to gain the good opinion of more refined nations. We have now to communicate another Revolution, which was effected in St. Domingo on the 11th of February, wherein much blood was shed. Christophe fell in the general carnage. He was succeeded in his honours and command by General Pichon.

Several serious disturbances broke out among the slaves in the parishes of Portland and St. George's, Jamaica, on the 6th January, in which the Masoons are implicated. The military were furnished with ball-cartridges, under the idea of an attack that was threatened upon Kingston. The ringleaders were French, two or three of whom lately came from Guadaloupe with a large sum of money.

The American Congress has passed a bill for the abolition of the slave trade, by a majority of 24—the numbers being, ayes 73, noes 49.

In the Legislature of Virginia the Senate have rejected, by a majority of 15 to 5, an Address to Mr. Jefferson, which had been voted by the House of Delegates.

The conspiracy of Colonel Burr was the subject of a Message from the President to the Senate on the 22d of January. It was referred to a Select Committee of seven, and 2000 copies ordered to be printed.

The President states, that he first had information of Burr's designs in September last, and sent a trusty messenger to the State of Ohio. Supposed evidence of Burr's guilty intentions increasing, the messenger communicated with the Governor of Ohio, and hence arose the proceedings of the Legislature of that State. The President received letters from Gen. Wilkinson, in which he says, that he had, from communications from Burr, partly oral and partly in cypher, the fullest evidence of his intentions; that he had several objects in view; such as a separation of the Union by the Allegany mountains, and an attack on Mexico; the settlement of Baron Bastrop's lands to serve as a cover. Finding he could not alienate the affections of the Western States to the Union, he determined to seize on New Orleans, the Bank there, and then go to Mexico. No proof appeared of any foreign interest being concerned in the conspiracy; but, from Burr's boastings, it might be inferred that England was engaged in it. The President then proceeds to state, that he considers the enterprize as nearly crushed, and mentions the propriety of bringing Dr. Bollman, and others, who are taken, before the Supreme Court of the United States, in the district of Columbia, the week after next.

FATAL

FATAL ACCIDENT AT HAFOD.

In common with every Admirer of Literature and the Polite Arts, we have moſt ſincerely to lament the total loſs by Fire of the elegant and magnificent manſion of HAFOD in Cardiganſhire, the hoſpitable reſidence of Thomas Johnes, Eſq. the worthy Repreſentative in Parliament for the County; and the theme of rapturous delight to every Traveller in that part of the Principality.—The dreadful accident occurred early in the morning of Friday the 13th of March; and originated, it is ſuppoſed, in the apartments of the female ſervants. At a quarter after 6, Mrs. Johnes was awakened by the Fire; and immediately, but with difficulty, alarmed the Family. So rapid was the progreſs of the flames, that ſome of the domeſticks were with great difficulty reſcued. The houſekeeper was in the moſt imminent danger of periſhing, before aſſiſtance could be rendered; and two or three other ſervants, who had made their way to the top of the houſe, were much ſcorched before they could be relieved by means of ropes, and conveyed to a place of ſafety. Scarcely covered, Mrs. Johnes and her daughter, after ſaving ſome few articles from the wreck, took ſhelter at the Devil's Bridge, four miles diſtant, where the Family have ſince continued. Mr. Hanbury Williams, of Colebrook Dale, Shropſhire, brother-in-law to Mr. Johnes, who was on a viſit at Hafod, naked, and a few of the men-ſervants, by wonderful exertions, at the hazard of their lives, ſucceeded in ſaving moſt of the valuable plate, china, and a quantity of inferior furniture; the wine, the linen, Mrs. Johnes's apparel, trinkets, &c. and the principal furniture, magnificent glaſſes, &c. were all loſt. Mr. Williams alſo ſuſtained a conſiderable loſs, not being able to ſave his travelling equipage, bills, caſh, and other valuables. Many of the ſplendid Books in the lower part of the Library were ſaved; but all the precious lore that was depoſited in the Gallery and the Anti-library fell in the unrelenting flames, among which were the greateſt curioſities—the Welch MSS, and the labours of Mr. Johnes for the laſt forty years; an irreparable loſs to Society, and to the munificent Owner. We are afraid that the valuable Froiſſarts are to be included in the loſs; but the copies of that work which, with ſo much credit to Mr. J. and his aſſiſtants in Typography, have iſſued from the Hafod preſs (vol. LXXV. pp. 141, 643; LXXVI. 137, 433.) will immortalize the Tranſlator and the Printer. The Fire commenced at the hour before ſtated; and at 6, only three hours time (excepting the three turrets at the corners of the manſion and the Conſervatory), only the bare walls remained, a melancholy memento of the former ſplendour of the place. The houſe, library, &c. were valued at 140,000*l.*; and were inſured (we believe, at about half that ſum) in the Britiſh and Imperial Fire Offices; and thoſe honourable Bodies, immediately on hearing of the accident, diſpatched their Surveyor to ſettle the claims under the Policies. Fortunately no lives were loſt, nor perſons injured. And it will be ſatisfactory to the extenſive circle of the friends of the amiable Family, to know that the calamity is borne with fortitude becoming their exalted character. Mr. Johnes was in town, attending his Parliamentary duties; and did not arrive, to the ſolace of his family, till Wedneſday evening, the 18th inſtant.

IRELAND.

Feb. 27. A fire broke out in the dwelling-houſe of the beautiful demeſne of *Marino*, the reſidence of the Dowager Counteſs of Charlemont, near Dublin. The Northern wing of the building was deſtroyed, in which was a very beautiful drawing-room; the windows of which were ornamented with ſome of the moſt maſterly ptoductions in ſtained glaſs, by the late celebrated Jervis.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Jan. 25. This afternoon, at 2, nearly 40 yards of *Norwich* city-wall, near Bear-ſtreet gates, fell with a tremendous craſh. Part of it falling on a cow-houſe, entirely demoliſhed the ſame, and killed four cows out of five, the property of a poor man, whoſe livelihood aroſe from their produce.

Jan. 29. This day, a gun, without a lock, was ſent to a gunſmith's ſhop, in *Cheſter*, to get one put on; the gun, in that ſtate, was put into a vice, and an apprentice was affixing a lock on it, when a girl about 13 years of age, with the infant child of her maſter in her arms, came to aſk a queſtion of the apprentice and ſtood near the muzzle; when the boy unfortunately trying the lock, it went off, and lodged the contents in her body, carrying with it part of the infant's clothes, which it ſet fire to. Surgical aſſiſtance was procured; but in vain, as the girl only ſurvived the accident three quarters of an hour. The infant was not hurt.

Feb. 5. As ſome labourers were digging a few days ſince near Walcot church, *Bath*, about twelve feet below the ſurface, they diſcovered two rouleaus encruſted in mortar. On breaking them, they were found to contain about 7080 ſmall ſilver coins, Roman, Numidian, and Carthaginian; none of a later date than ſome of the earlier Cæſars.

Feb.

Feb. 7. Laſt week the body of a man, genteelly dreſſed, was found floating near *Rocheſter* bridge. There were 20 guineas in one of his pockets, but no traces to diſcover who he was.

Cambridge, Feb. 28. An election took place at Sidney Suſſex College, in this Univerſity, for the Maſterſhip of that Society, in the room of Dr. William Elliſton, who died Feb. 11. Could they have prevailed upon him to abandon his preſent duties and peculiarly honourable ſtation, it was the unanimous wiſh of the Society to prefer the Rev. George Butler, D. D. who is a Fellow of their College, and who, in 1805, was made the Head-maſter of Harrow. On his refuſal, the Rev. Francis-John-Hyde Wollaſton, B. D. was choſen. This gentleman is a lineal deſcendant from the author of "The Religion of Nature;" and, in 1779, was an under-graduate of Sidney. In 1783, he took his A. B. degree as *Senior Wrangler* and *Smith's Prize-man*. Soon afterwards, Mr. W. removed to Trinity Hall as a tutor. He became A. M. in 1786; and, in 1792, obtained the Jackſonian profeſſorſhip of Natural Philoſophy. His B. D. degree was taken in 1795.—Dr. Elliſton took his A. B. degree in 1751, when he was *Sixth Wrangler*. In 1757, he proceeded A. M.; in 1760, was elected Fellow and Maſter of Sidney; in 1763, was appointed Vice Chancellor; in 1761, took the degrees of B. D. and D. D. *per Lit. Reg.*; and, in 1786, was again Vice-Chancellor. Dr. Elliſton died unmarried.

Feb. 28. The tithe-cauſe, of great intereſt, between the vicar of *Wiſbech* and the occupiers of the graſs-lands in that pariſh, was determined, in the Court of Exchequer, in favour of the vicar, with coſts of ſuit. The moduſes alledged againſt the vicar's claim, under his endowments to tithes in kind, were diſproved to the ſatisfaction of the Barons, after they had heard the arguments of ſix eminent counſel on the evidence for four days. This cauſe, in the laſt century, had been, during the incumbencies of five preceding vicars, brought five different times into Weſtminſter Hall without ever being heard.

March 1. The late fall of ſnow has been ſo very heavy in many diſtricts, that the cattle have ſuffered conſiderably. Of the great number of ſheep on Borough Fen, near *Stamford*, only 600 could be dug out; the reſt were buried in the ſnow. Many men and beaſts alſo loſt their lives. Upwards of 2000 ſheep are ſaid to have periſhed in *Romney Marſh* on the 16th ult. in conſequence of the inclemency of the weather.

March 1. This night, owing to a gang of gypſies having lighted a great fire on the road-ſide near *Baldock*, the horſes in the ſtage-waggon belonging to Mr. Hunt, of Stamford, took fright, and, with a tremendous crash, overturned a very valuable loading, conſiſting principally of ſpirituous liquors.

March 2. Two men, working at the Park coal-pit, near *Sheffield*, were, a few days ago, dreadfully burnt by the inflammable gas, or fire-damp. The exploſion was ſo violent as to ſhiver an oak trap-door an inch and a half in thickneſs. Two others loſt their lives on the 18th ult. at *Middleton*, near Leeds, from a ſimilar cauſe; and many others were very much hurt. Two were conveyed to the Infirmary with very little hopes.

March 7. About 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the premiſes of Mr. C. W. Brooke, of *Capel* in Suffolk, which deſtroyed a large barn, four ſtables, granary, and ſhed, together with their contents, conſiſting of a thraſhing machine, a quantity of corn, clover ſeed, and various articles, to the value of 800*l.* and upwards.

Mar. 8. This morning a boy, about five years of age, having abſented himſelf from home, his father went in ſearch of him, and found him on the ice of a loch about two miles from *Leith*. The father, in the moment of anger, ſeized and ſhook him, when the ice breaking, they both fell in, and were drowned! They were interred in one grave, in Neilſtone church-yard.

Mar. 14. Two extraordinary diſcoveries have recently been made on the coaſt near *Roſeilly*, 20 miles from Swanſea. The tides of late having receded much farther than uſual, the wreck of a veſſel has appeared, loſt there about 50 years ago, and a caſk of iron wire was laſt week recovered. A ſhort diſtance from the ſpot, about 12lbs. of Spaniſh dollars and half-dollars, of the date of 1625, have been found amongſt the ſand, conjectured to have formed part of the cargo of a rich Spaniſh veſſel from South America, called the Scandaroon galley, which was wrecked on that part of the coaſt upwards of a century ſince.

March 20. At the *Surrey* aſſizes, J. Pope and J. Maycock were tried for the murder of Mrs. Pooley, at Horſley Down. The deceaſed was 68 years of age, and was found murdered in Free-ſchool-lane. It was proved that the murder was committed, on the 9th of Auguſt, by the priſoners, and that his Majeſty's pardon had been offered to Pope, on condition of his giving up his companion, who had manually committed the murder. Pope was accordingly acquitted; and he then ſtated, that he went, at the ſuggeſtion of Maycock, and broke into Mrs. Pooley's houſe, where, after ſome time, Maycock ſeized the

the old lady, threw her down, and ſtrangled her. They then robbed the houſe of upwards of 90*l.* The priſoner, after other evidence had been heard, which ſubſtantiated the charge, was found Guilty. He behaved in the moſt hardened manner on his trial, and was heard to ridicule the ſentence. He was executed on the 23d.—W. Duncan, a gardener, was then tried for the murder of his maſter, W. Chivers, eſq. at Clapham, on the 24th of January, by ſtriking him in the face with a ſpade. The deceaſed was 82 years of age, and the priſoner had been only 10 days in his ſervice. It appeared, that the deceaſed having threatened to turn him away, and having alſo chaſtiſed him with a cane, his paſſion overcame his reaſon; and he ſtruck his maſter twice in the face; the ſecond blow proved mortal. Several reſpectable perſons gave the priſoner an excellent character. The priſoner having confeſſed, in his defence, that he had formed the deſign of ſtriking his maſter ever ſince the afternoon of the preceding day, the Jury, after a very long deliberation, found him guilty of murder. He conducted himſelf with great compoſure; and has been ſince twice reſpited.

Domeſtic Occurrences.

Saturday, Feb. 14.

A ſingular caſe has for ſome time engaged the attention of the Faculty. A woman, named Bull, reſiding on Addle-hill, Doctor's Commons, about five weeks ſince ſuffered a ſuſpenſion of animation. She was ſuppoſed to be in a trance; and her medical viſitors continued doubtful as to her recovery until this day, when the body exhibited ſymptoms of decay.

Sunday, Feb. 15.

This forenoon a ſpot appeared near the Eaſtern limb of the Sun's diſc, nearly large enough to be ſeen with a ſmoaked glaſs without any magnifying power. It was ſpindle formed; its longer axis nearly perpendicular to the Sun's equator; its ſhorteſt axis not to be reduced, by the loweſt eſtimate, to leſs than three times the diameter of the earth, or about 1-30th part of the Sun's diameter. Still more Eaſtward of it, and nearly oppoſite to its centre, at the diſtance of about 18,000 miles meaſured on the Sun's diſc, was a very ſmall and round ſpot.

Wedneſday, March 4.

This evening Mr. Swain, a farmer in Theobalds Park, was ſtopped on the Green-lanes road, near Hornſey, by three footpads; who, after robbing him of upwards of 30*l.* beat him ſo, that he was obliged to ſtop for the night at Enfield.

Thurſday, March 5.

This evening, inqueſts were held, at the ſign of the London Hoſpital, Whitechapel, on the bodies of W. Anderſon, aged 6, and another boy, who died in the London Hoſpital; the firſt in conſequence of a cat getting into a cupboard, and overſetting a bowl of broth, which fell upon his temple; the other having one of his hands lacerated, as he was attending a cotton-mill at Enfield, which produced his death. The Jury returned verdicts of Accidental Death.

This day two young men, named Leith and Smith, commenced a foot-race of 400 yards, in St. James's Park, for a trifling wager; but, in the courſe of the laſt 30, the former (an apprentice in Poland-ſtreet), from over exertion, fell down and expired immediately.

Friday, March 6.

A dreadful fire occurred, about 5 this morning, at the Globe Inn, St. Saviour's Church-yard, Southwark. It is ſaid to have been occaſioned by the ſnuff of a candle which had dropped in the bar. James Sims the landlord, his wife and children, with great difficulty, eſcaped the flames; but five lodgers (out of nearly 20) fell victims to the flames; viz. William Edditch, a journeyman plumber, and his wife; Thomas Smith, driver of a Portſmouth waggon; and Sarah Burrows, and John her ſon. The premiſes were not inſured. Several of the adjoining buildings were much injured.

Saturday, March 7.

This evening, about 7, as Mr. Overend, of Birchin-lane, was returning to his country-houſe at Southgate, on horſe-back, as he was paſſing through the Green-lanes, near Hornſey Tea-houſe, he was robbed by three footpads of his caſh, watch, and pocket-book.

Sunday, March 8.

Between 9 and 10 this night, a fire broke out at Mr. Cloverdale's, Judd-place, Somers Town, which totally conſumed the houſe, and damaged the adjoining houſes. It was occaſioned by leaving a candle incautiouſly near the window-curtain, which caught fire.

Friday, March 20.

About five o'clock this morning, a fire was diſcovered in the premiſes of Meſſrs. Clementi and Co. muſical inſtrument makers, Tottenham-court-road. In an hour, the conflagration threatened the deſtruction of the whole of the adjoining neighbourhood. The prompt arrival of the engines prevented the calamity; but, excluſive of the front of the building, ſcarcely a veſtige remains ſtanding of this once extenſive manufactory. A ſimilar accident took place on theſe premiſes about ten years ago. The damage is eſtimated at 40,000*l.*; 15,000*l.* of which is inſured.

Monday,

Monday, March 23.

The Biſhop of Landaff had a moſt providential eſcape from fire, which was on the point of breaking out in the bed-chamber of a houſe adjoining to one he had hired for the winter during his attendance on Parliament, and communicating by the beams and rubbiſh laid under the hearth.

Monday, March 30.

A very unexpected event has occurred ſince our laſt—the total change of his Majeſty's Miniſtry. The cauſe is briefly as follows:—It appears that as ſoon as his Majeſty became acquainted with the nature and extent of the Catholic Bill, lately introduced into the Houſe of Commons by Lord Howick, he very decidedly expreſſed his diſapprobation of a meaſure that was at once repugnant to his coronation oath, and the principles of the Conſtitution. The Miniſters offered to withdraw the meaſure, but maintained their right to adviſe his Majeſty from time to time, as to ſuch meaſures as circumſtances might require reſpecting Ireland. This was the ſtrong point of difference. His Majeſty immediately directed the Duke of Portland to form a new Adminiſtration. On the 24th he commanded the Cabinet Miniſters to reſign; and on the 25th and 26th ſome of the new appointments took place. A correct liſt ſhall appear in our next.

Tueſday, March 31.

By the Royal warrant for calling out the Levy-en-maſſe iſſued to the provincial Lieutenancy, it appears that the men in all the four claſſes are to be immediately trained and exerciſed for the year ending 1ſt November next. Subjoined are the principal proviſions of the Act. Townſhips may prevent the ballot altogether, by finding a number of men equal to their quota, to come forwards and enrol themſelves as volunteers *under this act* (and it is expected that many townſhips will avail themſelves of this meaſure). In addition to all thoſe liable to ſerve in the militia, the following are ſubjected to ſervice by this act, viz. articled clerks and apprentices, poor men though having two or more children, and perſons ſerving by ſubſtitute in the militia or army of reſerve. Times and places of exerciſe are to be appointed by the Deputy Lieutenants of each ſubdiviſion; and notice thereof to be given in church during ſervice, and to be affixed on the church door, and in the market-place. No perſon to be called to exerciſe to any greater diſtance from his uſual reſidence than five miles. Conſtables to attend the training, and be allowed a ſalary not exceeding 5*l*. Perſons trained in any year to be exempt from ballot for the two years ſucceeding. Ballotted men going into volunteer corps to be exempt from training under this act ſo long as they ſhall be certified to be effective members. Pay to be allowed for *twenty-four days* at 1*s*. per day—*volunteers under the act*, 10*s*. extra. *Fines for non-attendance*: Forfeiture of Pay, and 10*s*. for every day ſhort of eight days in each four months, if days be ſo appointed; and for each day ſhort of twenty-four, if days be ſo appointed yearly. Perſons *not* worth 150*l*. a year to forfeit only 5*s*. Perſons *not* worth 50*l*.—2*s*. *For miſconduct*: Forfeit of the day's pay and any ſum not exceeding 10*s*. and in caſe of non-payment, impriſonment. Perſons coming after roll-call *not* entitled to be inſerted in muſter. Serjeants or conſtables taking bribes, forfeit 10*l*. and treble the bribe; and are to be impriſoned not exceeding two months. Perſons ballotted, being worth *more* than 150*l*. a year, may be excuſed ſerving (for one year) by paying 10*l*.; and if *not* having ſuch income, by paying 5*l*. Such perſons, nevertheleſs, to be ſubject to ballot in all ſubſequent years. Perſons removing during the year from their place of reſidence, to have a certificate up to the time of removal from the officer, ſerjeant, or conſtable.—On production of ſuch certificate in the pariſh to which ſuch perſon ſhall remove, to be entered as if ballotted there, and to be there trained and exerciſed, and to have credit for the days of exerciſe contained in his certificate. Perſons prevented by illneſs, certified by medical man, clergyman, or conſtable, to forfeit only pay. Perſons abſent on buſineſs, and making good days at any ſucceeding period, to have fines returned for ſuch days. Fines to be collected by conſtable, and to be paid to overſeers of the poor, and the account kept by them of amount, ſubject to diſtribution according to orders under the act. Deputy Lieutenants may eſtabliſh rewards for ſkill in firing at target with ball, under any regulation to be approved of by General Officer of diſtrict and Lieutenant, to be defrayed out of fines.

The thirty-ſix valuable Reports on Finance, for which the Country is indebted to the indefatigable exertions of the preſent Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, will form the ground-work of the new Committee of Reform. We have no doubt but that, having theſe materials before them, the zealous, active, independent, and capital Tribunal, which has been ſo properly inſtituted, will bring forth a ſaving, by ſubſtantial œconomy, of full two millions *per annum*, and that without crippling any one branch of the public ſervice. So that the whole ſum that can be wanted, on the new ſcheme of Finance, for ten years to come, will be ſecured to the State without a new tax.

Vol. LXXVI. p. 583. During the Revolutionary War in America, the late General Horatio Gates ſignalized himſelf as a faithful, brave, gallant, and diſtinguiſhed officer. He was a Whig in England, and a genuine Republican in America; and attached to the cauſe of America from a full conviction of its juſtice, and fought faithfully under its banners through every ſtage of the conflict. He left his native country in the early part of his life, and ſerved ſeveral campaigns in Germany, where he acquired the rudiments of military knowledge. He came hither with Gen. Braddock, and ſerved in the Britiſh Army until the concluſion of the Peace. He afterwards returned to England; finally emigrated to America, and purchaſed an eſtate in Virginia. On the rupture between that Country and Great Britain, he was called to take the command of the Northern Army; and by his ſkill and good conduct the troops under Gen. Burgoyne ſurrendered priſoners of war. His military virtues are too numerous to admit of detail, and will furniſh a brilliant page in the American Annals. He was a ſcholar, well verſed in Hiſtory and the Latin Claſſicks, and of correct political principles. His manners and deportment were tinctured with a military bias. He was hoſpitable, generous, and juſt; inflexible in his attachment to his friends, and poſſeſſed a feeling heart.

P. 1176. A Correſpondent, who has many memoranda of the Baronets of England, from the Notes of B. Longmate and others, ſays, "that the late Sir Richard Cope, bart. ſucceeded, not Sir John M. Cope, in 1779, but 'a ſon of Sir John's, 'a youth then at Eton college, who died 'on Chriſtmas-day 1781;' which is confirmed by the Gent. Mag. of that year, p. 595; alſo is 'William ſeventh ſon of Sir 'John Cope, and brother of Galen, not 'Galen, Sir Richard's father,' who was an officer in the Army, and married Jane ſiſter of Denzil Onſlow, eſq. a commiſſioner of the Salt-office. He afterwards retired, took orders, and had the family living of Everſley; which, after his death, was held for his ſon, the late Sir Richard, by a perſon who ſequeſtered it, and it was ſome time after he was old enough to hold it before he got poſſeſſion. He held it and Iſlip, co. Oxford, to his death. Longmate ſays, he 'was captain and parſon' (as all the Baronetages agree); 'was a lieutenant 'in the Foot-guards, and died Jan. 7, 1706 '(J. E. MS. note, 1741, vol. I. p. 190). 'He was killed in the Tower by Maw-'gridge the kettle-drummer.' Qu. how came he by his death? Another correction in this family, by Kimber and Johnſon, 1771, is given in theſe Notes. 'The 'ſixth of Sir John Cope's ſeven ſons is 'named Alban, not Albian.' Sir Richard was twice married; firſt, to Anne Windham, daughter of —— Windham, eſq. of Yateley, co. Hants, who died ſ. p. 1785; ſecondly, to the widow of a Mr. Burton, whoſe daughter married Sir Montague Burgoyne, who likewiſe died by him ſ. p. He was not prebendary of Durham; but was, it is believed, of Wells. By the intereſt of old Arthur Onſlow, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, his relation, he was made their chaplain in 1751; prebendary of Weſtminſter in 1754; and ſubdean in 1768. He ſucceeded Dr. Philip Yonge in that chapter April 30, 1754, on his promotion to a canon-reſidentiaryſhip of St. Paul's, *vice* Johnſon, reſigned (ſee vol. XXIV. p. 192). Dr. Yonge ſucceeded Dr. Thomas Manningham in the chapter Nov. 2, 1750, who was prebendary 30 years, and was rector of Slinfold and Selſey, in Suſſex. He had a younger brother, William, who was chapter-clerk of St. Peter's, Weſtminſter, ſo appointed by Dr. Zachary Pearce, in June 1763, which he held 40 years, as he died three years ago. In that office he was ſucceeded by George Vincent, eſq. ſecond ſon of the worthy Dean (vol. LXXIII. p. 1149).—William Cope, eſq. was of Bridgen-place; he was Sir Richard's only brother, and married, 1765, Anne the only ſurviving daughter and heir of Capt. Benjamin Greenwood, of St. Mary Cray, in Kent; by whom he left two ſons, the preſent Sir Denzil Cope, bart. and John Cope, eſq. of the Temple. Bridgen-place is a handſome modern houſe, built by Mr. William Cope within theſe 40 years. It is ſo called from being in the hamlet of that name in Bexley. It ſtands pleaſantly, on an eminence, facing the South and Eaſt, having, at the bottom of a paddock, the Bourn ſtream, forming a pleaſing ſheet of water below. This ſtream riſes from two ſources in that pariſh: one from the North, under Shooter's-hill, which paſſes through Danſon park, the late Sir John Boyd's, laid out by the eminent *Capability* Brown into a ſerpentine river of many acres; another head is from the South-weſt, by Lamienby, formerly called Lamb Abbey, and afterwards flowing through the pleaſure-grounds of Blendenhall, they unite before they reach Bridgen-place; thence, by Bourn-place and Hall-place, they join the Cray, and by Dartford creek, with the Darwent, paſs into the Thames."

P. 1197. Mr. Bulwer, by his preſent wife, late Barbara Lytton, has iſſue only three children, viz. William Earle Lytton Bulwer, born 1799; William Henry Lytton Bulwer, born 1801; William Edward Lyt-

ton Bulwer, born 1804; all living. Elizabeth Joddrell, mother of Mrs. Bulwer, was married in 1768, and is daughter of the late Paul Joddrell, esq. of Eſſex-ſtreet, St. Clement's, by Elizabeth daughter of Richard Warner, of North Elmham, co. Norfolk, eſq.

P. 1254. Mr. Carey Bailey was deſcended from obſcure parents near Somerton, in Somerſetſhire. When he attained his 20th year, he left his native place, and came up to London *to better himſelf.* One of thoſe events which lead to proſperity introduced him to Mr. Goldfinch, an attorney, who reſided in New inn, with whom he engaged as a writer; and his ſubſequent conduct ſo recommended him to his maſter that he took him as an articled clerk without any fee (had the preſent duty of 110l. upon the articles of clerkſhip been then impoſed, Mr. B. would in all probability have attained no higher ſituation than that of managing clerk). The death of his maſter brought him into buſineſs; and a cloſe and perſevering attention to his profeſſion, during a courſe of nearly 40 years, enabled him to amaſs a fortune of 30,000l. to which his clients by legacies in ſome degree contributed. Mr. B. died a bachelor. By his will he bequeathed his property between his two couſins and only near relations, Mr. John Burford, a clerk to the late Mr. George Richards, of Berner's-ſtreet, and Mr. Laver, of New-ſtreet, Covent-garden, a working ſilverſmith, brother to Mr. Laver of Chancery-lane. Mr. B's wealth, during the latter years of his life, enabled him to live at a very trifling expence; to his friends and acquaintance he was in the habit of holding out great pecuniary remunerations; through theſe means he obtained eaſy acceſs to their tables; and thus he was enabled to turn intereſt into principal.

Vol. LXXVII. p. 92. Sir Stephen Luſhington was the third ſon of the Rev. Dr. L. formerly vicar of Eaſt Bourne, Suſſex. His father, having a numerous family, determined to ſend Stephen abroad to puſh his fortune, and he accordingly repaired to the Eaſt Indies in the civil ſervice of the Company. Here, it is believed, he had the misfortune to be one of the unhappy captives who, on the taking of Calcutta by the Nabob of Bengal, were confined, during the deſtructive night of the 20th of June, 1756, in the Black Hole, where 123 out of 146 periſhed. He is ſuppoſed to be the gentleman who is mentioned by Mr. Holwell, in his account of what paſſed on that horrible night, in the following words: "One of my miſerable companions, on the right of me, obſerved, that I allayed my thirſt by ſucking my ſhirt-ſleeve; and thereupon robbed me, from time to time, of a conſiderable part of my ſtore; though, after I detected him, I had ever the addreſs to begin on that ſleeve firſt, when I thought my reſervoirs were ſufficiently replenished; and our mouths and noſes often met in the conteſt. This plunderer, I afterwards found, was a young gentleman in the ſervice, Mr. L. one of the few who ſurvived, and ſince aſſured me that he believed he owed his life to the many comfortable draughts he had from my ſleeves." After this narrow eſcape he continued to reſide for many years in Aſia, where he proved more fortunate than his elder brother, who, with many other Engliſh ſubjects, was put to death by the Nabob Coſſim Ali Cawn, at Patna. During this period he held ſeveral high and confidential ſituations, and at length returned to his native country, where he married Miſs Boldero, the eldeſt daughter of John B. eſq. of Aſhenden-hall, in Hertfordſhire, and an eminent banker in the city of London, by whom he had a numerous family of ten children, five ſons and five daughters. He was created a baronet in 1791, and ſat in ſeveral parliaments, having been elected for Helſton in 1790, St. Michael's in 1796, and Penrhyn in 1802. Sir Stephen has alſo for many years acted as a director of the Eaſt India Company, and occupied both the chairs at the India-houſe. In 1790, when the queſtion relative to the abatement of the impeachment of Mr. Haſtings was agitated, Sir Stephen, who was then chairman of the Court of Directors, bore teſtimony to the merits of the adminiſtration of the late Governor-general. Of late he has not taken an active part in public affairs, having been much and many years afflicted with the gout.

P. 149, l. 35, for "houſe," r. "honour."

P. 141, l. 31, for "Son of Man," read "This Sermon."

P. 171. Henry White, aged 15, one of the unfortunate ſufferers in the melancholy cataſtrophe in the Old Bailey on the 23d ult. Impelled by a curioſity natural to young people, and in ſome inſtances, alas! *too powerful to be controuled*, he went to the eventful ſpot; and though, on all occaſions, he poſſeſſed both ſpirit and conduct, yet he was overcome by the preſſure of the immenſe crowd, ſwooned, and roſe no more! He was juſt finiſhing his education, through which he was paſſing with credit to himſelf and ſatisfaction to his tutor, who loved him as his own child. He was to have been placed in the counting-houſe of his father, an eminent wine-merchant at Portſmouth, who, together with his partner in life, have borne this ſevere diſpenſation of Providence with a truly Chriſtian fortitude and reſignation. He was beloved, not

only

only by his relatives and friends, but by all who had the happineſs of knowing him. His ſorrowful tutor, deeply affected by the early and premature death of an amiable pupil, bears this ſad tribute of reſpect to his memory. (See p. 255.)

P. 172. William Lloyd, eſq. of Laques, appointed ſheriff of Caermarthen, *vice* Sackville Gwynne, eſq. of Glanbrane.

P. 175. We are requeſted, from Authority, to contradict the inſertion reſpecting the bequeſts of the late James Hatch, eſq. of Clayberry-hall, Eſſex, as they are erroneouſly ſtated.

P. 183. We are very much obliged to the reſpectable Correſpondent who enables us to *re-form* the following article:

"*Jan.* 10. At the Deanry, in his 82d year, the very Reverend Baptiſt Proby, D.D. dean of the cathedral church of Lichfield; a man not leſs admired for the urbanity of his manners than honoured and revered for that religious integrity of principle from which he never ſwerved. He warmly promoted, and liberally encouraged, thoſe alterations and improvements which, under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, have rendered Lichfield cathedral an object of general admiration. Nor did he reſt ſatisfied with the reputation which the Cathedral had thus acquired from the hand of that ſkilful and judicious Architect. His great object was, to encourage amongſt the ſeveral members of the Church ſuch a ſenſe of duty as ſhould enſure their regular attendance at the ſtated hours of public worſhip, and an animated performance of the ſervice. By his death, not only the deanry of Lichfield became vacant, but alſo the valuable living of Doddington, in the Iſle of Ely, and the rectory of Thornhaugh with Wansford, co. Northampton. Dr. Proby was educated at Jeſus college, Cambridge, to which his anceſtor, Dr. Edmund Proby, had been a great benefactor. He took his degree of B. A. 1747; M.A. 1755; S.T.P. 1790. He was brother to the late Lord Carysfort, and uncle to the preſent Earl. He married Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Ruſſel, prebendary of Peterborough and Lincoln, rector of Eiſkerton, near Lincoln, and of Stoke by Guilford. Mrs. Ruſſel ſurvived her huſband many years. She died at St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, 1791, in her 84th year. Dean Proby had iſſue; ſons: Baptiſt-John, formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge, and now vicar of St. Mary's, in Lichfield; he married Mary-Suſanna, youngeſt daughter of the late Sir Nigel Bowyer Greſley, bart. of Drakelow, co. Derby; Charles, formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, vicar of Tachbrook, and rector of Wadſden, co. Bucks; Joſhua-John-Brownlow, who went out as midſhipman in his Majeſty's Navy, but was afterwards appointed to a ſituation in the Honourable Eaſt India Company's ſervice, on the Bengal Eſtabliſhment; daughters: Mary, married to Francis Humberſton M'Kenzie, eſq. ſince created Lord Seaforth; Catherine, married to the Rev. Charles Proby, eldeſt ſon of the late Commiſſioner Proby, of Chatham, rector of Stanwick, co. Northampton; Caroline, married to Edward Grove, eſq. formerly of Stretton-hall, co. Stafford, and now of Shenſtone park, in the ſame county; ſhe is ſince dead; Anne-Anne, now living; and Suſan, ſince dead.—Archdeacon Woodhouſe, rector of Donnington, co. Stafford, has ſucceeded to the deanry of Lichfield, which is in the gift of the King; Sir Henry Peyton, bart. has preſented Mr. Daſhwood to the living of Doddington; and the Duke of Bedford has given Thornhaugh cum Wansford to the Rev. Mr. Wing, M.A. of Stibbington, co. Huntingdon."

P. 189. Gen. Reid was the oldeſt officer in the ſervice. In his youth he ſerved in the 42d Highland Regiment, the gallant corps who annihilated Napoleon's ſelf-created Invincibles in Egypt. In the meridian of his life he was eſteemed the beſt gentleman German flute performer in England. He was alſo particularly famed for his taſte in the compoſition of military muſick; and his marches are ſtill much admired. He has left a fortune of above 50,000l. ſterling. Three gentlemen are named executors, to whom he has left 100l. each; the remainder of his property in truſt, for life, to an only daughter, who married, without his conſent, a Mr. Robertſon; with remainder to her children; and, in failure of ſuch children, to the College of Edinburgh. When it takes that deſtination, he deſires his executors to apply it to the College, *imprimis*, to inſtitute a profeſſorſhip of muſick, with a ſalary not leſs than 200l. a year; in other reſpects to be applied to the purchaſe of a library, or to be laid out in ſuch manner as the Principal and Profeſſors may think proper.

Births.

LATELY, in Moleſworth-ſtreet, Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Caulfield, lady of James C. eſq. a ſon.

At the houſe of her father (Sir W. M. Milner, bart. M.P.) in Portland-place, the wife of F. Haſtings Doyle, eſq. a daughter.

Feb..... In Gower-ſtreet, the Hon. Mrs. Holland, a daughter.

The wife of Peter Blackburn, eſq. of Chatham-place, Black-friers, a ſon.

Feb. 4. At Denbies, the Counteſs Conyngham, a ſon.

7. The wife of Townſend Ince, eſq. of Chiſleton, near Cheſter, a daughter.

11. At

11. At Buckingham, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Scott, a ſon.

14. Hon. Mrs. Godfrey Mundy, a daughter.

19. At Dodington, co. Glouceſter, the Hon. Mrs. Codrington, a daughter.

At Inverneſs, the wife of Col. J. Munro, of Poyntzfield, a ſon.

21. In Ormond-ſtreet, the wife of —— Barlow, eſq. a ſon.

22. In Upper Berkeley-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, in conſequence of a blow ſhe received a fortnight before, while walking, the wife of Capt. Bute, of the Royal Navy, a ſtill-born child.

24. At Shenley parſonage, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Newcome, rector of Shenley, Herts, a ſon and heir.

25. In York-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, the lady of the Hon. Capt. Gardner, a daughter.

26. At Burton, near Ferrybridge, co. York, the wife of J. Parker Toulſon, eſq. a daughter.

March 3. At Beverley, co. York, the wife of Peter Acklom, eſq. a daughter.

In George-ſquare, Edinburgh, the wife of Henry Veitch, eſq. of Eliock, a daughter.

7. The wife of Capt. C. W. Paterſon, of the Royal Navy, a daughter.

At Myſtole, the lady of the Rev. Sir John Fagg, bart. a ſon.

At Coteſſey cottage, near Norwich, the wife of Wm. Charles Jerningham, eſq. a ſon.

8. In Charles-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, Lady Graves, a daughter.

10. In Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet, Lady Amherſt, a ſon.

11. At Cork, in Ireland, the Viſcounteſs Bantry, a ſon.

At his houſe, Caſina, Dulwich-hill, Surrey, the wife of Richard Shaw, eſq. a ſon.

In Berner's-ſtreet, Oxford-ſtreet, the wife of John Campbell, eſq. M.P. a ſon.

At Roxton, co. Bedford, the wife of Major-general Onſlow, a daughter.

In Queen-ſtreet, May-fair, the Hon. Mrs. Irby, a daughter.

12. In Somerſet-place, the lady of Sir Thomas B. Thompſon, comptroller of the Navy, a daughter.

At Millntown, in Perthſhire, the wife of Jn. Campbell, eſq. of Kinloch, a ſon and heir.

13. Mrs. Gurney, of Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-ſtreet, a ſon.

14. At the houſe of Mrs. Thompſon, in Groſvenor-ſqua. the wife of Gen. Dyot, a ſon.

At Thorpe, Surrey, the wife of Matthew-Richard Onſlow, eſq. a daughter.

17. In Weſtmoreland-ſtreet, Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Roche, a ſon and heir.

19. At Wickham, Hants, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Garnier, a ſon.

20. In Groſvenor-ſquare, the wife of Col. Heneage, a ſon.

At Buſhy park, Mrs. Jordan, a daughter.

21. At Knightſbridge, the wife of the Rev. John Gamble, a daughter.

24. At his houſe in Lower Seymour-ſtr. the wife of Tho. Orby Hunter, eſq. a daugh.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, in Scotland, M. W. Barne, eſq. of Reigate, Surrey, to the Hon. Georgiana-Catherine Coventry, 2d daughter of Viſcount Deerhurſt, who entered her 20th year in September laſt.

At St. Anne's, Soho, Mr. Charles Beloe, ſecond ſon of the Rev. Wm. B. to Miſs Peachin, dau. of Geo. P. eſq. of Newport, Eſſex.

Jan. 28. At Chilvers Coton, Mr. Derrington, of Hinckley, co. Leiceſter, to Miſs Hill, of Griff.

March . . . Capt. Surridge, of the Royal Navy, to Miſs Varlo, of Southwick.

Dennis O'Leary, eſq. of Groſvenor-place, to Miſs Hutton, daughter of Dr. H. of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

March 4. At Grantham, co. Lincoln, Leonard Walbanke Childers, eſq. to Sarah-Anne, ſecond daughter of Sir Charles Kent, bart. of Grantham-houſe.

5. Joſeph Kay, eſq. architect, of Bedford-ſtr. Bedford-ſqu. to the eldeſt daughter of Wm. Porden, eſq. of Berner's-ſtreet.

6. At Edinburgh, Mr. John Murray, bookſeller, of Fleet-ſtreet, London, to Miſs Eliot, dau. of the late Mr. Cha. E. of Edinb.

9. At Manchester, James Parker, eſq. of Queen-ſtr. Cheapſide, to Miſs E. Railton.

At Morden, Surrey, E. B. Louſada, eſq. of Devonſhire-ſquare, to the eldeſt daughter of Abraham Goldſmid, eſq.

10. By the Rev. Wm. Tooke, F.R.S. Charles Combe, eſq. ſon of Dr. C. of Hart-ſtreet, Bloomſbury-ſquare, to Miſs Payne Georges, eldeſt daughter of the late Wm. Payne G. eſq. of Manchester-ſquare, and niece to Lord Lavington.

11. At Sleaford, co. Lincoln, the Rev. Romaine Hervey, M.A. to Miſs Edwards.

13. Sir R. L. Bloſſe, bart. of Gabalva, to Miſs Charlotte Richards, of Landaff.

16. Walter Smythe, eſq. of Brambridge, Hants, to Miſs Louiſa Boycott, daugh. of the late Thomas B. eſq. of Rudge, Salop.

17. Capt. Stuart, of the 10th Light Dragoons, to the youngeſt daughter of the late Geo. Anſon, eſq. and ſiſter to Viſcount A.

18. At St. Mary-la-Bonne church, Philip Gibbs, eſq. only ſon of Sir Philip G. bart. and only brother of Mrs. Abbot, lady of the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, to Maria, third daughter of Robert Knipe, eſq. late of New lodge, near Great Berkhampſtead, Herts, deceaſed.

19. The Hon. Thomas Parker, of Greſham-hall, co. Oxford, to Miſs Eliza Wolſtenholme, of Holywell, Suſſex.

21. W. T. Williams, eſq. of Charlotte-ſtreet, Bloomſbury-ſquare, to Miſs Crawſhay, of Cyfarthfa, co. Glamorgan.

22. M. T. Harris, eſq. ſecond ſon of General H. to Emma, youngeſt daugh. of the late W. Murray, eſq. of Walthamſtow.

23. Mr. Liſton, to Miſs Tyrer, both of the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

1806. *July* 10. AT Vellore, in the Eaſt Indies, Lieut.-colonel James M'Kerras, eldeſt ſon of the late Mr. Andrew M'K. merchant in Leith, and brother to the late Major William M'K. of the Corps of Royal Engineers, who was killed in the ſervice of his Country in the memorable expedition to Egypt, under the gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby. Col. M'K. had ſerved in India upwards of 28 years, with much credit to himſelf and honour to his Country; and was much reſpected as a ſteady, active, and humane officer.

Nov. 7. At St. Vincent's, Mr. Thomas Thornville Spier.

1 07. *Jan.* 2. At Verdun, in France, where he was a priſoner of war, of a putrid fever, Dr. Jackſon, an Engliſh phyſician of great eminence and worth. His funeral was attended by all his fellow-countrymen who are priſoners of war, as well as by the medical gentlemen and the inhabitants of Verdun, whoſe eſteem and friendſhip he had gained by the benevolence which he diſplayed towards the unfortunate of every deſcription. He delighted to reſcue the wretched from the bed of ſickneſs, and afforded them both medical and pecuniary aſſiſtance.

21. At Moreton, in Cheſhire, aged 90, Mr. George Meadow, uncle, great uncle, great great uncle, and great great great uncle to nearly 200 perſons; and, ſtrange to tell, he was uncle to a perſon who was more than 12 months older than himſelf.

22. At Saxe Weimar, after a long illneſs, Charles Gore, eſq. formerly of Southampton, but for many years paſt reſident at Weimar. He has left two children only: Emily Gore, his eldeſt ſurviving daughter, now at Weimar; and Anna, dowager Counteſs Cowper, now at Florence, mother of the preſent Earl, and of the Hon. Spencer Cowper.

27. Mrs. Stonard, wife of Joſeph S. eſq. of Great Tower-hill.

At South Shields, aged 81, Mrs. Barbara Hunter, of Weſtoe.

28. At Carliſle, in the prime of life, Mrs. Fairbairn, wife of Mr. F. coach proprietor. About ten days before her death ſhe was delivered of twins; and has left a family of 13 children (the eldeſt only 11 years old), to regret the loſs of an affectionate and indulgent mother.

29. At Edinburgh, Mr. Campbell Adie, writer to the Signet.

At Haddington, Alexander Fraſer, eſq. ſheriff-clerk of Haddingtonſhire.

30. At Alverſtoke, near Goſport, aged 74, the Rev. Iſaac Moody Bingham, rector of Birchanger, 1759, and Runwell, 1780, both co. Eſſex, many years an acting magiſtrate for Hants, and late fellow of New college, Oxford. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; M. A. 1779; late chaplain to the Biſhop of London. The former living is in the gift of New College; the latter in the Dutens family. His youngeſt daughter married Charles Hippaff, eſq. of Sion-houſe, Eſſex, 1803.

At Workington, aged 59, Lieut. George Moorhead, of the Royal Navy.

At Durham, the wife of Mr. Porter, ſurgeon of the Royal Navy.

The wife of Thomas Sturdy, of Carliſle, currier, one of the people called Quakers.

Suddenly, while at work in his maſter's ſhop, John Brown, in the employ of Mr. Edmund James, chair-maker, Carliſle.

Feb. .... Richard Reynell, eſq. of Reynella, co. Weſtmeath, Ireland.

At Limerick, the Right Rev. Dr. Michael-Peter M'Mahon, Titular Biſhop of Killaloe, aged 70 years, more than half of which time he was in that ſee.

At Sunderland bridge, in her 85th year, Mrs. Clifton.

In the prime of life, Mr. Irving, maſter of the Crown and Mitre inn at Carliſle.

At Pembroke, Mr. John Clarke, land and tithe-agent.

Mr. Alderman Turner, of Cheſter; and Mr. Pope, a proctor there.

At his houſe in Kettlewell, Craven, Rev. Tennant Bolland, curate of Hubberholm.

At Pilling, aged 74, Capt. George Dickenſon, who had made eleven voyages to the coaſt of Africa.

At Rippon, co. York, while on a viſit to a daughter, Mr. Jefferſon, comedian; the friend, contemporary, and exact prototype of the immortal Garrick. He had reſided many years at Plymouth; and, as often as his age and infirmities permitted, he appeared on that ſtage in characters adapted to lameneſs and decay, and performed them admirably, particularly at his laſt benefit, when he perſonated Lufignan and Lord Chalkſtone. We know not whether Mr. Hull or Mr. Jefferſon was the father of the Britiſh Stage; they were both of nearly an equal ſtanding; to the Theatrical Fund, of which the former is founder and treaſurer, the latter owed the chief ſupport of his old age.

Aged 27, Miſs Rachel Wyrill, daughter of Mr. James W. of Beverley, being the third daughter he has buried in leſs than three months.

Aged 82, Mr. Thomas Wilſon, one of the Common Council of the borough of Preſton, co. Lancaſter.

Thomas Hodgkins, eſq. town-clerk of Walſall, co. Stafford.

Mr. Jn. Bramall, alderman of Lichfield.

Mr. H. Pugh, ſurgeon, and one of the coroners for Devon.

At Barnſtaple, Devon, aged 72, Mrs. Anne Hare, youngeſt daughter of Dr. Francis H. formerly Biſhop of Chicheſter.

At

At Sutterby, co. Lincoln, aged 71, Mrs. Anne Soulby, relict of Mr. Robert S. late of Skendleby-Thorpe, and mother of Jn. S. eſq. of Skendleby-lodge.

Suddenly, at Barton, aged 76, the wife of Mr. R. Sowerſby.

At Thimbleby, near Horncaſtle, Mr. Foſter, farmer and grazier. Returning home from a convivial party, he fell from his horſe into a dyke full of water, and, lying there for two or three hours before he was diſcovered, caught ſo violent a cold as to occaſion his death.

At Somercoates, near Louth, in her 96th year, Mrs. Smith, mother of Iſaac S. eſq. of London.

At Weſt Keal, Mrs. Cracroft, wife of Thomas C. ſen. eſq.

At Croft, Mr. Croſs, ſen. farmer; and at Halton Holegate, Miſs Hubbert.

At Haverholm priory, Mr. Robert Betterton, ſteward to Sir Jenifon Gordon, bart.

At Barrowby, near Grantham, Mr. Lunn, a reſpectable farmer.

At Billinghay, aged 23, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. G. Sawyer, draper.

At Blaby, co. Leiceſter, after a lingering illneſs, aged 82, Mrs. Cox.

At Worceſter, in her 90th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Lovett, relict of Mr. L. apothecary there.

Mr. Richard Collett, ſurgeon, of Bromſgrove, only ſon of Mr. Tho. C. ſurgeon.

Miſs Holmes, daughter of the Rev. Mr. H. rector of Coleſbourn, co. Glouceſter.

At Glouceſter, Martha, relict of David Roberts, eſq. army-agent, of London.

In her 21ſt year, Miſs Margaretta Pearſon, ſecond daughter of Mr. P. of Basford, co. Stafford.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Penelope Richardſon, widow of the late Capt. R. of the Royal Marines.—Aged 94, Mrs. Letitia Hunt.—At Handſworth, near Birmingham, William Mottier, eſq.

At the Hot wells, Briſtol, in his 32d year, Mr. William Hurle, late of Pentonville, and of the Second Somerſet Militia.

At Briſtol, in her 98th year, Mrs. Pomphrey, relict of George P. eſq. formerly of Stoke-Biſhop. Her only ſon, Mr. George Pomphrey, died a few weeks before her.

Mrs. Thomas, of Peter-ſtreet, Briſtol.

The infant daughter of Geo. Daubeny, eſq. of Redland, near Briſtol.

Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr W. organiſt, St. James's church-yard, Briſtol.

Mr. Simon Start, of North Tawton, co. Somerſet, ſurgeon.

In her 96th year, Mrs. Taylor, mother of Wm. T. eſq. of Tillington, co. Hereford.

At Bury, in her 95th year, Mrs. Anne Burrough, a maiden lady, niece of the late Sir J. B. knt. maſter of Caius college.

—— Kekewick, eſq. of Sidney college, Cambridge, who took his Bachelor's degree in Arts on the 21ſt of January laſt.

Miſs Anne Nutter, third daughter of Mr. James N. of Cambridge.

Rev. Joſeph Sympſon, rector of Steeple Gidding, and vicar of Ellington, Hunts.

At Egham, co. Surrey, the Rev. Robert Jones, M.A. 40 years lecturer thereof, and maſter of the free grammar-ſchool there.

At Hinxworth, co. Herts, Miſs Harvey, only daughter of the late James H. eſq. of Hill-hall, co. Bedford, and ſiſter of the late John H. eſq. of Ickwell-Bury, in the ſame county.

Drowned, at Barking, Eſſex, —— Evans, maſter of a fiſhing-ſmack, and his two lads.

At his houſe at Finchley, Middleſex, Mr. William Rew, 27 years a collector to the New River Company, and maſter of the Innholders Company.

At Enfield, of an inflammation on his lungs, Mr. Joſeph Cooper, ſecond ſon of the late Mr. C.

In York-place, Brompton, James Newland, eſq.

In London, Miſs Emily Purves, late of Berwick, daughter of Sir Alex. P. bart.

Feb. 1. In his 70th year, Mr. James Dugdale, maltſter, of Derby.

Miſs Mary-Priſcilla Shute, youngeſt dau. of the Rev. Thomas S. of Morpeth.

In Newcaſtle, aged 92, Mrs. Iſabella Simpſon, widow of Mr. Robert S.

2. Aged 60, at Black Hedley, Northumberland, in conſequence of a fall from his horſe, whilſt looking over his grounds, Nicholas Hopper, eſq.; in whoſe conduct the character of Pope's Man of Roſs was completely exemplified.

At Spalding, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Tatam, late of Uffington, near Stamford, and widow of William T. eſq. of Moulton.

3. At Kirkby-Lonſdale, aged 21, Richard Watſon, eſq. formerly of Preſton, but late of the Inner Temple.

At Briſtol Hot wells, in his 24th year, Samuel Ruggles, B. A. fellow of Clare-hall, Cambridge, and ſecond ſon of Thomas R. eſq. of Spains-hall, Eſſex.

In her 74th year, after a long confinement, which ſhe bore with exemplary reſignation and fortitude, much reſpected, Mrs. Stone, of Quorndon, co. Leiceſter.

At Barrow-upon-Trent, much lamented, Mr. Francis Hoſkins, ſecond ſon of the late Abraham H. eſq. of Burton-upon-Trent, co. Stafford.

After ſeveral months illneſs, aged 21, Mr. Charles Pinker, of Shepton-Mallet, eldeſt ſon of the late Mr. P. a reſpectable attorney, of London.

4. At North Shields, in his 69th year, Mr. William Major, late of Newcaſtle.

At Bolton-le-Moors, aged 81, Mr. Henry Carter, upwards of 40 years an ironmonger at Poulton in the Fylde.

At an advanced age, after a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Mary Phillips, of Hadley,

Hadley, co. Salop, relict of Mr. Benjamin P. formerly of Ketley iron-works.

5. At Richardby, near Carliſle, in his 20th year, William Richardſon, eſq.

At Benwell, co. Cumberland, aged 92, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thomas Harriſon.

At Torver, in Furneſs, co. Lancaſter, in his 93th year, the Rev. Mr. Bell; and, on the ſame day, and in the ſame houſe, aged 90, his brother-in-law, Mr. William Hemming. Mr. Bell had been curate of Torver upwards of 61 years; and about ſeven years ago, two of his predeceſſors (curates of Torver) were living, one at Seathwaite, in Furneſs, the other at Grayrigg, in Weſtmoreland. A ſhort time ago a gentleman of the neighbourhood aſked Mr. Bell what the curacy of Torver might be worth? On which he anſwered it was now a very good thing, viz. about 35l. per annum; whereas at the time when he came there it was not worth more than 10l. Although Mr. Bell had been blind for many years, yet he performed the occaſional duty until a ſhort time previous to his death.

William Macmichael, eſq. banker, of Bridgnorth, Salop; a truly worthy and pious man.

In Weſtgate-buildings, Bath, Mr. Thomas Trimnell, brother of Mr. T. of Bath.

At Nailſworth, co. Glouceſter, deeply regretted, Peter Smith, eſq. captain in the Horſley and Tetbury Volunteers.

6. At Cheſterfield, Richard Slater, eſq.

Aged 60, Mr. Benjamin Sykes, formerly maſter of a Weſt Indiaman belonging to the port of Lancaſter.

Suddenly, Mr. John Depear, principal clerk in the brewery of Meſſieurs Slator and Co. at Holbeach, co. Lincoln.

At Briſtol, Mrs. Letitia Norman, relict of Mr. Joſeph N. formerly of the New rooms at the Hot wells.—Mr. John Taylor, glaſs-maker.

At Walthamſtow, co. Eſſex, Thomas Weatherhead, eſq.

7. At Paris, M. Marchais, 40 years a celebrated accoucheur there.

At his ſeat at Hampſtead-hall, after a few days illneſs, George Birch, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for Staffordſhire.

At Quenby-hall, co. Leiceſter, William Latham, eſq. late of Stamford, co. Linc.

Aged 53, Mr. B. Silverwood, brandy-merchant, of Lynn, Norfolk.

8. At Cleator, Cumberland, in her 94th year, Margaret, youngeſt daughter of Mr. John Forſter, comfactor, Whitehaven.

Near Beverley, in an epileptic fit, on his return from Leeds in a poſt-chaiſe, aged about 25, Mr. William Benton, farmer, of Barton-upon-Humber, co. York.

Mrs. Marchant, relict of the late Mr. John M. of Parſon Drove, near Wiſbech.

At Brentwood, Eſſex, Mrs. Dargent, ſiſter of James Dargent, M. D. late of Great Marlborough-ſtreet.

Much reſpected, Miles Southern Branthwayte, eſq. of Taverham, Norfolk.

In Great James-ſtreet, Bedford-row, Thomas Lathley, eſq. M.D. and F.R.S.

At Carmichael-houſe, in Scotland, aged 80, Jane Counteſs-dowager of Hyndford.

9. Aged 41, after a lingering illneſs, the wife of Dr. Wood, of Newcaſtle.

At Filton, co. Glouceſter, Mr. Edward Dyer, a reſpectable farmer.

In the College-green, Briſtol, the relict of the late Rice Charleton, M.D. of Woodhouſe, co. Glouceſter.

10. At Milton, co. Cambridge, Mrs. Bell, wife of Capt. B. of the Royal South Lincoln Militia.

At Uckfield, Suſſex, the Hon. and Rev. William-Auguſtus Irby, third ſon of Lord Boſton, and rector of Whiſton, Northampt.

Aged 91, Mrs. Burton, mother of Mr. William B. of St. Peter's-hall, Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Peterborough, aged 66, Mr. James Cole, appraiſer and auctioneer.

At Caſtor, near Peterborough, Mr. Wright, an opulent farmer there.

11. At Workington, aged 33, Miſs Marſh, daughter of Mr. John M.

Aged 80, Mrs. Statter, of Lancaſter.

At Thorpe-Sachvile, co. Leiceſter, in his 69th year, Philip Gray, eſq.

12. At Baſſenthwaite-Hawes, Cumberland, aged 59, after an illneſs of 4 years, Mr. Jonathan Birkett, joiner.

13. At Whichford, co. Warwick, the Rev. Edward Walker, vicar of Sandford and Steeple-Barton, co. Oxford, in the gift of the Duke of Marlborough, 1778; and of Eatington-Inferior, co. Warwick, in that of George Shirley, eſq. 1782.

At Beverley, co. York, aged 50, the wife of Mr. Wm. Thompſon, jun. cabinet-maker.

At Greenwich, Kent, Hanibal Hill, eſq. formerly of Clerkenwell.

At Stockwell, Surrey, Mr. Iſaac Milburn, hop-merchant, in the Borough.

At Southborough, near Tunbridge, aged 61, Lieut.-col. James Holwell.

At Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, co. Leiceſter, after a few days illneſs, Mr. Samuel Ragg, hair-dreſſer and perfumer.

Mr. Springthorpe, ſen. of Leiceſter.

14. At his houſe in Morpeth, where he had been miniſter of a Diſſenting Congregation 51 years, aged 75, the Rev. Robert Trotter, of Windyhaugh, Northumberland.

At Warwick, in her 93d year, the relict of Mr. Uriah Goodman, late of Staverton, co. Northampton.

At Little Brickhill, Bucks, after a long illneſs, aged 30, Mr. Richard Hall.

Mr. Vizard, an eminent attorney at law, of Durſley.

At Hingham, Norfolk, in his 75th year, Edward Evans, eſq. late captain in the 23d Regiment, or Royal Welſh Fuzileers.

Mr.

Mr. Fiſh, of Mutford, Norfolk. Returning from Beccles market, the horſe took fright, by which he was thrown out of his gig, and killed on the ſpot.

15. At Barham priory, in Linton, co. Cambridge, in her 93d year, Mrs. Lonſdale, relict of Mr. Chriſtopher L. of Peter-houſe; B. A. 1781; M. A. 1735; and heireſs of the Milliſents, to whom it was ſold by Philip Paris, to whom Henry the Eighth granted it. She has left the houſe, and ten acres of paſture adjoining to it, the manor and all the furniture, books, plate, linen, and every thing appertaining to the houſe, as an heir-loom, to the maſter of Pembroke college, and his ſucceſſors, as a country reſidence, and not to be occupied by any other perſon. All the reſt of the Barham eſtate to Pembroke college; to be applied, one-third of the clear annual amount as an augmentation of the maſterſhip; another one-third to accumulate as a fund for the new building, or to improve the old one; and the other one-third to be divided among the fellows. All this to a college with which neither ſhe nor her huſband had the leaſt connexion; nor was ſhe known to any of the ſociety. She had, moreover, many poor relations, not one of whom is mentioned in the will, though one in particular had great expectations from her. She has, however, left 500l. to Peter-houſe; and in nine codicils to her will, ſeveral trifling legacies to her ſervants and ſome of her old friends. Barham priory was a cell to Welnetham houſe of crouched friers in Suffolk; and the preſent manſion was probably built out of its ruins, being an antient ſtructure, ſeemingly of the age of Elizabeth, with a ſmall chapel. Mrs. L. had the original ſeal, St. Margaret and a dragon.

At Bramdean, co. Hants, aged 80, Mrs. Shakeſpeare, relict of John S. eſq. late an alderman of London.

At Weſton-Favell, near Northampton, after a few hours illneſs, aged 69, Mrs. Spencer, many years keeper of a boarding-ſchool there.

At Workington, aged 43, Captain John Thompſon, of the ſhip Jane, of that port.

At Spondon, co. Derby, aged 51, Mrs. Richardſon, wife of Samuel R. gent.

Much lamented, Miſs Anne Wills, of Humberſtone, co. Leiceſter.

After a ſhort illneſs, aged 61, Mr. John Davies, attorney, of Caſtle Donington.—After a few weeks illneſs, in his 64th year, Mr. Wm. Olderſhaw, of that place, farmer.

At Cockerington, near Louth, co. Lincoln, aged 80, Mrs. Woodroof.

At his houſe in the Old Park, Briſtol, the Rev. Francis de Soyres, miniſter of the French Proteſtant chapel in that city, and maſter of the French boarding-ſchool there, leaving a wife and eleven children.

Aged 67, in conſequence of a fall from a wall on the 13th, Mr. John Kirton, ſen. of Lincoln, chair-maker.

In his 83d year, Mr. Richard Middleton, formerly a printer at Briſtol, in partnerſhip with Mr. Bonnor.

At her mother's houſe in St. James's Barton, deeply lamented, Mrs. Cuniſſe, relict of Henry Barnett C. eſq. and daughter of the late Thomas Jones, eſq. merchant, of Briſtol.

Aged 69, George Shepley, eſq. of Carſhalton, Surrey.

16. Aged 71, Gen. William Dalrymple, a man of the moſt amiable manners and temper; colonel of the 47th Regiment of Foot, and lieutenant-governor of Chelſea Hoſpital; in which laſt he is ſucceeded by Gen. Samuel Huſſe.

In Portland-place, Bath, the Hon. Mrs. Browne, widow of the Hon. Arthur B. lieutenant-colonel of the 28th Regiment of Foot, and knight of the ſhire for Mayo, ſecond ſon of John Earl of Altamont, and uncle of the Marquis of Sligo.

At Bath, in his 57th year, John Williams, of Buckingham, M. D.; who, in his profeſſional capacity, united great ſkill with ſtrict integrity. He was formerly houſe-ſurgeon to the Northampton Infirmary. His ſiſter, Mrs. Frances Williams, died on the 24th, aged 61.

Mr. Banks, engineer, of Wyken colliery, near Coventry.

In his 78th year, Mr. Samuel Ellis, of Peterborough.

At Upper Clapton, Middleſex, the relict of the late William Lownds, eſq.

17. At Ayleſbury, Bucks, after an illneſs of a few days, Peter Kennedy, M.D. He was a native of Ireland, but received his education on the Continent, where he acquired a perfect knowledge of the French and Italian languages, which he ſpoke with fluency and preciſion. After reſiding at Rome for a conſiderable time, he came to England, and ſettled at Ayleſbury, where he continued till the time of his death. He married, firſt, the widow of Mr. Samuel Shrimpton, of Chipping Wycombe; and his ſecond wife was the ſiſter of the late Sir David Williams, bart. of Sarret, Herts; to both of whom he was an affectionate huſband. As a companion, his ſociety was entertaining, and his temper cheerful. Bleſt with an handſome competency, and fond of retirement, he did not ſeek extenſive practice, but was at all times forward in affording profeſſional aſſiſtance to the poor and afflicted. He publiſhed an Account of the Diſtemper in the Ayleſbury Gaol in 1784.

In King-ſquare, Briſtol, Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. Joſeph Were, ſen.

Miſs Marſhall, daughter of Mr. M. watch-maker, of Lincoln.

Aged

Aged 77, John Symonds, eſq. LL.D. of St. Edmund's hill, near Bury, recorder of Bury St. Edmund's, and profeſſor of Modern Hiſtory and Languages in the Univerſity of Cambridge, to which he ſucceeded in 1771, on the death of Mr. Gray the celebrated poet, and in which he is ſucceeded by William Smith, eſq. of Peter-houſe college. He was formerly of St. John's college; B. A. 1752, M. A. 1756; LL. D. 1772, by Royal mandate. He was a gentleman highly diſtinguiſhed for his literary attainments; and his loſs will be much regretted by many ſurviving friends, but by none more than the Duke of Grafton and family, with whom he had long been in habits of intimacy.

At the manſe of Dyſart, in his 90th year, the Rev. Patrick Muirhead, firſt miniſter of the pariſh of Dyſart, Scotland.

At Edinburgh, Sir William Ramſay, of Banff, bart.

18. At Edinburgh, William Dunbar, eſq. writer to the Signet.

At the Principal's lodgings in Jeſus college, Oxford, in her 67th year, Mrs. Jones, relict of the Rev. William J. late rector of Llanganhafal and Llanſihangel, Denbigh.

In her 36th year, after being confined a few days, Mrs. Leeſon, wife of Mr. Wm. L. maſter of an extenſive academy at Caſtle Donington, co. Leiceſter.

At Windſor, the Rev. Lancaſter Adkins, D. D. rector of Belaugh and Scottow, co. Norfolk, and perpetual curate of St. Andrew's in Norwich. He was of Caius college, Cambridge; B.A. 1762, M.A. 1777, S. T. P. 1806.

19. At Lymington, Hants, aged 80, the relict of the late Richard Boyfield, eſq. of St. Mary Axe, London.

Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. Thomas W. mercer, of Downham, Norfolk. Being on a viſit at Lynn mart, ſhe paſſed the preceding evening at a card party in good health and high ſpirits.

Mrs. Vincent, wife of the Rev. Dr. William V. dean of Weſtminſter.

Mrs. Hawkes, wife of Mr. H. coal-merchant, White-friers-wharf.

At Laſſwade, William Simpſon, eſq. He ſerved under Lord Cornwallis, as an officer of Artillery, during the American War. On his return to this country he married the daughter of an eminent paper-manufacturer, which excited his attention to that buſineſs, and he became extenſively concerned in it. He was the firſt who introduced into that manufacture the improved method of bleaching, by means of the muriatic acid; and he generouſly communicated the reſult of his long and expenſive experiments to the trade at large, which they acknowledged, by making him a preſent of a handſome piece of plate. In private life he acquired and retained the attachment and regard of a numerous circle of friends, who moſt ſincerely regret his loſs.

20. At Langholm, aged 68, Mrs. Anne Henderſon, relict of William H. eſq. of Longburgh, near Carliſle.

At Birdholm, co. Derby, aged 78, Jas. Hunloke, eſq. brother to the late Sir H. Hunloke, bart. of Wingerworth, and uncle of Sir Windſor H. bart.

In his 45th year, Sir John Alſton, bart. late fellow commoner of Chriſt coll. Camb.

At Walthamſtow, Eſſex, aged 70, Jane, widow of P. H. A. Laprimaudaye, eſq.

At her houſe in Portland-place, Mrs. Douglas, relict of the late Andrew D. eſq. of Ednam-houſe, in Roxburghſhire. (See vol. LXXVI. p. 678.)

21. At Bath, the Moſt Noble Jane Marchioneſs of Ely, widow of Charles Marquis of Ely. She was the eldeſt daughter and coheir of Robert Myhill, eſq.; and was married to the late Marquis May 28, 1766, by whom ſhe had iſſue John, the preſent Marquis, and Lord Robert, now Biſhop of Killaloe.

Aged 62, the Rev. Dr. Metcalfe, vicar of Fynden, Suſſex, in the gift of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

Suddenly, while at dinner, aged 77, Mr. Wm. Flint, of Hemington, co. Leiceſter, an opulent farmer and maltſter.

James Slade, eſq. caſhier of his Majeſty's Navy.

At Workington, in his 54th year, Capt. Henry Haſtings.

Interred, at Stoke Prior, co. Warwick, aged 70, Mr. John Deakin, farmer; and on the ſame day died his mother, Mrs. D. aged 100, who retained her faculties to the laſt, and could read without ſpectacles.

Capt. Stevens, of the Iſle of Wight. Going paſſenger in the packet which carries the mail from Southampton to the former place, in giving aſſiſtance to ſhift one of the ſails during a ſtrong gale of wind, he loſt his hold, and went overboard. Notwithſtanding the veſſel was immediately put about, and the boat hoiſted out, he unfortunately periſhed, the boat being driven to leeward, much beyond him, owing to the ſtrong force of the current, before they could ply their oars. His body was found on the 26th, on the beach near Calſhot caſtle. He was much reſpected; and has left a widow and three children.

Suddenly, while talking to a cuſtomer, Mr. S—wyer, of the Angel inn in the Borough. A meſſenger was inſtantly ſent to a brother publican and his moſt intimate friend in Long-lane, Smithfield, whoſe family returned for anſwer, that he died at the ſame moment of time, and in the like ſudden manner.

22. Aged

22. Aged 77, Mr. Broughton, of Stamford, co. Lincoln, many years proprietor of the old Stamford coach.

Mrs. Fielding, of Blackburn, co. Lancaſter, having a bottle of gin ſent her as a preſent, the ſervant who took it in inadvertently left it on a table, when a child of Mrs. F. only ſix years old, drew the cork, and drank ſo much of the liquor as to occaſion her death.

Mr. Richard Charles, many years proprietor and occupier of the Unicorn inn at Banbury, co. Oxford. He had juſt ſold his houſe, in order to retire from the public buſineſs, when the mortification of a carbuncle in his face put an end to his life.

At Aſkam-hall, near York, aged 84, Jn. Carr, eſq. an eminent architect, one of the aldermen of that city, of which he ſerved the office of mayor in 1770 and 1785, and uncle to the Rev. Robert Lafcelles Carr, of Stamford, co. Lincoln. He built the creſcent at Buxton, the mauſoleum for the Marquis of Rockingham, the much-admired town-hall of Newark, Notts, and the bridge over the Ure at Boroughbridge; and founded and built the church of Horbury, near Wakefield. He alſo deſigned ſeveral noble reſidences, particularly the ſeat of Lord Harewood, in Yorkſhire. He is ſaid to have left property to the amount of 150,000l. to be divided amongſt collateral relations.

Mrs. Heneſſy, an elderly lady, of Chicheſter. Having been left alone for a few minutes, her cloaths accidentally caught fire, and ſhe was burnt to death.

At Bedford, in an advanced age, Charles Fyſhe Palmer, ſen. eſq. of Luckley, Berks.

At Rocheſter, in Kent, of a conſumption, Mr. Thomas Etherington, bookſeller, &c. ſon of Mr. A. E. of York.

At Speenhill, Berks, the wife of J. W. Blagrave, eſq. of Saliſbury-ſtreet, Strand.

At his houſe at Iſlington, John Yates, eſq. late of St. John's-ſtreet, a conſiderable grocer, in the firm of Yates, Bedwell, and Co.

Aged 72, of the dropſy, the wife of Mr. Liddle, of Colcheſter-ſtreet, Tower-hill.

23. At his houſe in Gould-ſquare, Minories, aged 32, after a few hours illneſs, J. Q. Breeſe, eſq.

At Clifton, Mrs. Luſhington, wife of Wm. L. eſq. of Moor-place, Herts.

24. Aged 87, the Rev. George Drury, of Claydon, rector of Overſton and Billing, co. Northampton, both in the patronage of the Drury family. He was the oldeſt magiſtrate in the county of Suffolk.

At Kintore, Mrs. Elizabeth Farquhar; and, on the 26th, her huſband, Mr. Alex. F. many years ſenior bailie of that burgh. They were both about 82 years of age; had been married upwards of 50 years; and had often expreſſed a wiſh that the one might not ſurvive the other.

25. In her 82d year, Mrs. Anne Hawkins, daughter of James Heywood, eſq. and mother of Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins, bart. of Trewithan, in Cornwall, and of Argyll-ſtreet, London.

In Broad-ſtreet, in his 47th year, Mr. Michael Verbeke, merchant.

At her houſe in York-place, the lady of Sir James Naſmyth, bart. of Poſſo.

At the houſe of her father, Mr. Johnſon, in Ely-place, Mrs. Bleamire, wife of the Rev. Richard B.

26. At Balham-hill, Streatham, Surry, in his 80th year, the Rev. Thomas Urwick, lately miniſter of the Congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters of Clapham, but which office he had reſigned a few years ſince, on account of his advanced age. He was born, it is apprehended, at or near Shrewſbury, where his family connexions ſtill reſide, and educated at the academy of the celebrated Dr. Doddridge, of whoſe pupils he was almoſt the only ſurvivor. After being ſettled many years in the city of Worceſter (where he ſucceeded Mr. Blackmore), he removed, for a ſhort ſpace of time, to Narborough, a ſmall village in Leiceſterſhire; and from thence, about the year 1775, to Clapham, where he officiated until the time of his retirement from any conſtant ſervice, carrying with him the regret of every one who knew him; but he continued to exerciſe his office occaſionally until the time of his deceaſe. Mr. Urwick, though not known in the literary world, was a man of a ſound underſtanding and an excellent heart. He might be called a Diſſenter of the Old School; educated under Doddridge, he carried the principles of his tutor with him to the grave. Far removed from the Socinianiſm and ſemi-ſcepticiſm of many modern Diſſenters, he gloried in maintaining the doctrines of Chriſtianity, plainly, as he thought, revealed in the Goſpel, and explained by Howe, Watts, and Doddridge, amongſt the Diſſenters, and Divines of the ſame ſentiments in the Eſtabliſhed Church. But, while he adhered to the faith of his predeceſſors, he was a moſt elegant and animated compoſer; and his Diſcourſes could not fail to give pleaſure to the refined, as well as ſatisfaction to the religious. An ungraceful manner of delivery prevented his becoming a popular preacher; but he was moſt deſervedly admired by thoſe who attended his miniſtry. He had an originality of character, a fund of ſentiment, and a mildneſs of manners, which rendered him a moſt entertaining and inſtructive companion; well informed on every ſubject, with nothing of the pedant in his manners, his converſation was peculiarly intereſting. But the diſtinguiſhing trait in him was benevolence.

He was always actively employed in doing good, not merely by pecuniary donations, but by a constant exertion of all his powers to promote the interest or happiness of those who applied for his assistance. His intimacy with several persons of rank and fortune (many of them members of the Legislature) enabled him to render essential service in the establishment of those applicants who appeared to him meritorious; and many persons now rising into respectable situations in life thankfully acknowledge the support they received from his fostering hand. Mr. U. was, in fine, a most exemplary pattern of a Christian Minister; few men lived more esteemed, few have died more regretted. It is not known that he published any thing besides single Sermons on some public occasions; particularly on the death of Mr. Farmer, 1787.

At his house in Charges-street, Piccadilly, Thomas-Ralph Maude, second Viscount Hawarden, Baron de Montalt, and a baronet. His Lordship was born April 16, 1767; and was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. He married, Dec. 14, 1798, Frances-Anne Agar, only daughter of Charles Earl of Normanton and Archbishop of Dublin, by whom he had no issue. The titles and estate devolve to his half-brother, the Hon. Cornwallis Maude, eldest son of Cornwallis Viscount Hawarden, by his third wife, Anne-Isabella, sister of Charles Stanley, Ld. Viscount Monk. The deceased Lord resided chiefly in London, seldom visiting the beautiful family seat at Dundrum, co. Tipperary.

In his 73d year, Hans Winthrop Mortimer, esq. late of Caldwell-hall, Derby, and representative in three successive Parliaments for the borough of Shaftesbury.

In Gower-street, Miss Deffell, youngest daughter of the late John D. esq.

27. In his 78th year, at his house in Canterbury, Mr. George Le Grand, formerly an eminent surgeon of that city, but who had retired several years. His family, friends, and numerous acquaintance will long regret his loss.

28. At her house at St. Alban's, Miss Elizabeth Corbett, eldest daughter of Thomas C. esq. of Darn-hall, in Cheshire, and grand-daughter of Humphry Edwin, esq. formerly of St. Alban's. She had spent the preceding evening very cheerfully with her family, who had that day come to visit her, and retired to rest in her usual health; but about four o'clock rang her bell, and directed her maid to call her mother; very soon after whose arrival she laid her head on her pillow, and expired. Though in her manners somewhat singular, and to strangers not prepossessing, yet the aweful and unexpected manner of her removal, and the general esteem and respect in which she was held by all her acquaintance, as well as by the poor, for her sterling worth and active and disinterested beneficence, have made such an impression on the whole neighbourhood that her loss will be long regretted on with sincere regret.

At her house in Palace-yard, Westminster, Mrs. Pitt, widow of the late John P. esq. M. P. for the city of Gloucester.

The wife of Mr. Goodacre, of Coventry.

March . . . John Morthland, esq. advocate of Scotland. He possessed very superior professional abilities, a sound judgment, and an honest heart.

Suddenly, at Longdon-hall, near Wimbury, Devon, C. H. E. Calmady, esq. admiral of the Blue.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Warren, one of Mr. Collins's company of comedians; an excellent actor in low comedy.

Mr. Attwood, a celebrated violoncello player, who performed a few nights before at the York concerts.

At Newington, Mrs. Poole, mother of Mrs. Dickons, the celebrated vocal performer of sacred musick.

Aged 19, Brinsley J. Storace, son of the late eminent composer, Stephen S. He was a student in architecture under Mr. Soane.

In Brompton-row, Knightsbridge, Mrs. Ireland, wife of Mr. John I. the ingenious author of "Hogarth Illustrated," &c. &c.

At her daughter's house at Islington, in her 83d year, Mrs. Aylcough, widow of Mr. William A. of Windsor.

In Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, Richard Baker, esq. of Yorkshire.

Miss Elizabeth Brunn, of the Chapter coffee-house, St. Paul's.

March 1. At Newmarket, co. Cork, Mrs. Curran, mother of the Right Hon. John Philpot C. Master of the Rolls in Ireland.

Thomas Adams, esq. of Osborne lodge, Cranbrook, Kent; an active, intelligent, and humane magistrate, and commanding officer of the Cranbrook Volunteer Infantry.

At Reigate, Surrey, after a few days illness, Mrs. Bedford, widow of the late Jn. B. esq. of Acton green, Middlesex.

2. At his house on Blackheath-hill, co Kent, aged 88, John Mason, esq.

Aged 80, Mr. Solomon Solomons, a celebrated broker and underwriter; supposed to have possessed property of different sorts to the amount of near a million sterling.

Suddenly, aged 90, Mr. Richard Scrace, formerly master of the Riding-house, Bath. He voted at the last Nottingham election, and had the same silver buttons on his coat and waistcoat, and the same buckles in his shoes, that he wore on a like occasion 1745.

3. After a severe and lingering illness, Mrs. Bowring, wife of Mr. I. J. B. of New Bond-street, hatter.

Mrs.

Mrs. Jane Noble, relict of the late Rev. H. L. N. rector of Frolesworth, co. Leiceſter.

At Preſton, ſuddenly, in conſequence of the rupture of a blood-veſſel, after being much intoxicated the preceding night, a man named Wm. Croſdale.

4. At his houſe in Mountjoy-ſquare, Dublin, after a lingering illneſs, John fifth Lord Carbery. His Lordſhip was born in 1738, and ſucceeded his nephew, George the fourth Lord, Dec. 31, 1804; married, April 15, 1759, Emily fourth daughter of William Crowe, Dean of Clonfert, and had iſſue by her Ladyſhip (who died Jan. 6, 1806) one ſon, John-William, born March 31, 1763, died in 1805; and three daughters, viz. 1. Emilia-Frances, born Dec. 7, 1759, died in 1771; 2. Frances-Dorothea, born July 3, 1764, married, Aug. 14, 1789, William Preſton, eſq.; 3. Maria-Juliana, born Sept. 29, 1769, married, Feb. 12, 1796, Thomas Barry, eſq. of Leighſbrook, co. Meath. His Lordſhip deceaſing without iſſue-male, the barony devolves to his heir-male, Sir John Evans Freke, bart. of Caſtle Freke, co. Cork, now Lord Carbery, grandſon and heir-male of the Hon. John Evans (youngeſt ſon of the firſt Baron Carbery), by Grace Freke, ſiſter and heireſs of Sir Jn. Redmond Freke, bart. who died in 1764, when the Engliſh baronetage of Weſt Bilney, co. Norfolk, became extinct; but a new patent, as an Iriſh baronet, was granted in 1768 to John ſon of the Hon. John Evans, by Grace Freke, as Sir John Evans Freke, bart. of Caſtle Freke, co. Cork. He married, July 13, 1764, the Lady Elizabeth, ſecond dau. of Arthur Earl of Arran, and died March 20, 1777, leaving iſſue Sir John Evans Freke, now Lord Carbery.

5. At her houſe in Wimpole-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, Mrs. Hudſon.

In Pond-ſtreet, Hampſtead, in his 21ſt year, Mr. Benjamin White.

6. At Rookcliffe-houſe, near Southampton, of ſtricture of the œſophagus, after lying-in, Mrs. Coney, wife of the Rev. William C. incumbent of Breamore, co. Hants, and daughter of the Rev. John Wickham, rector of Horſington, Somerſet. She was married to Mr. C. Feb. 28, 1791, and had by him ſeveral children, the youngeſt ſix weeks old.

In his 57th year, Mr. S. Cowling, grocer, and one of the Common Councilmen for Monk ward, York.

At Darſham-houſe, Suffolk, Charlotte, third daughter of the late Sir Henry Peyton, bart. of Hagbeach-hall, Norfolk.

Mrs. Ireland, wife of Thomas I. eſq. of Upper Guildford-ſtreet, Ruſſell-ſquare.

In Wimpole-ſtreet, Jenkyn Reading, eſq.

In Great Marlborough-ſtreet, Mr. T. Parkins, wholeſale tea-dealer.

7. At her houſe in Rutland-ſquare, Dublin, Alice Howard, Counteſs of Wicklow, in her own right. Her Ladyſhip was the only daughter and heireſs of William Forward, eſq. of Caſtle Forward, by Iſabella Stewart, grand-daughter of Sir William Stewart, bart. Laird of Dundaff, in Scotland; born in 1737; married, Auguſt 11, 1755, Ralph Howard, Viſcount Wicklow, whom ſhe ſurvived, and was raiſed, 1793, to the dignity of Counteſs of Wicklow, with ſpecial limitation to her iſſue-male by Ralph Viſcount Wicklow. The title devolves to her eldeſt ſon, Robert Howard, Viſcount Wicklow, and Baron Clonmore, of Clonmore caſtle, now Earl of Wicklow.

At his nephew's houſe in Lambeth, Mr. Edward Kenworthy, formerly of Ironmonger-lane, Cheapſide.

Mrs. Leigh, of Store-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, relict of the late Gerrard L. eſq. of Doctors Commons.

At Dawliſh, Devon, the infant ſon of Lord Cloncurry.

8. At Lambeth, Mr. William Head, formerly a builder there.

Aged 70, on Denmark-hill, co. Surrey, John-Chriſtian Schrieber, eſq.

At Brompton, aged 73, Sawrey Gilpin, eſq. Royal Academician, and nephew of the late Rev. William G. maſter of Cheam ſchool, and rector of Boldero, Hants.

9. Aged 52, John Marklove, eſq. of Berkeley, banker.

Francis Armſtrong, eſq. of Walcot-place, Lambeth.

At Southampton, after having been confined to her bed and chamber 15 years, Mrs. Watſon, wife of Mr. W. merchant.

10. At a very advanced age, Thomas Goodenough, ſen. eſq. of Romford, Eſſex, upwards of 60 years an inhabitant of St. Botolph, Biſhopſgate.

At Exeter, whither ſhe went for the recovery of her health, Mrs. Toulmin, wife of Mr. J. P. T. of London.

11. At his chambers in Lincoln's inn, in the prime of life, Charles Birkhead, eſq. barriſter at law, and eldeſt ſon of Charles B. eſq. of Reigate, Surrey.

Aged 31, Mrs. Charlotte Hoper, wife of Mr. Moſes H. of Great Marlborough-ſt. and daughter of Richard Andrews, eſq. of Petersfield, Hants.

At Edinburgh, Vice-admiral Jn. Inglis, of Auchindinny. He commanded the Belliqueux, of 74 guns, at the celebrated battle of Camperdown, under Admiral Duncan, and much diſtinguiſhed himſelf.

12. At Twemlow, Mrs. Leigh, wife of Egerton L. eſq. of High Leigh and Twemlow, co. Cheſter.

After many weeks illneſs, the wife of George Heneage, eſq. of Hainton-hall, co. Lincoln.

In his 75th year, Francis Newham, eſq. of Mile End road.

13. At

13. In Durweſton-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, H. Shepley, eſq.

In his 78th year, Mr. William Dods, late of the War-office.

In her 69th year, Mrs. Anne Marriott, wife of Mr. William M. of Fleet-ſtreet, late of the King's Head tavern, Poultry.

14. At his houſe in College-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, in his 64th year, John Barnard, eſq. of the Bank of England.

Suddenly, at Mr. Laking's, ſtationer, in Curzon-ſtreet, May-fair, Mrs. Slater, mother of Mrs. Laking.

15. Aged 7 months, John Tahourdin White, infant ſon of Mr. W. of Fleet-ſtreet.

In her 75th year, after a long and painful illneſs, General Jarry, inſpector-general of inſtruction at the Royal Military College at Marlow, Bucks.

16. At his houſe in Queen-ſquare, after an illneſs of only three days, William-George Sibley, eſq. As he lived univerſally eſteemed and reſpected, ſo will his death be as much lamented by his family and all who had the pleaſure of knowing him. In private life he was an affectionate huſband, a ſincere friend, and equally, in a religious and moral point of view, a truly good man. He held, for many years, the honourable appointment of treaſurer to the Eaſt India Company; and was a fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and a governor of Chriſt's and the Foundling Hoſpitals. By his will he has left the bulk of his property, which was conſiderable, to his widow, Jane-Amphillis Sibley, he dying without iſſue; having given ſome handſome pecuniary legacies to his brother, George Sibley, eſq. and to Mrs. Sibley, his brother's wife, and to an aunt; and having alſo left his brother and his brother's wife ſome real eſtate for their lives. He has named his widow and his brother his executors; to whom alſo he has joined (with a ſuitable legacy) his intimate friend Chriſtopher Johnſon, eſq.—His remains were interred in the vault under the chapel of the Foundling Hoſpital on the 28th inſtant; the ceremony being attended by the Rev. Mr. Martyn, rector of St. George the Martyr, Queen-ſquare; the Rev. Dr. Heathcote; the Rev. Mr. Hewlett; and by his (the late Mr. Sibley's) brother and Mr. Johnſon; and by numerous relatives and friends; as well as by many of the governors of the Foundling Charity.

In Great Cumberland-place, aged 67, Admiral Sir Hyde Parker.

At his houſe in Carter-lane, Doctors Commons, Kydd Wake, printer, who, about the year 1795, was convicted of inſulting his Majeſty on his way to the Parliament-houſe, and ſuffered an impriſonment of two years for it. His death was occaſioned by being cruſhed between the wheel of a waggon and a poſt in Paul's Chain, St. Paul's church-yard, on Friday the 13th inſtant.

17. At his houſe in Spital-ſquare, after a lingering illneſs, John Crallan, eſq.

In Mary-la-Bonne park, Mrs. Jane Aubert, late of Upper Berkeley-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare.

Mr. John Pridden, late bookſeller, No. 100, Fleet-ſtreet, one of the many inſtances that integrity and perſeverance introduce their attendant votaries to eaſe, affluence, and ſatisfaction. To animate others to appreciate the value of unſullied honour, or bear up againſt the torrent of ſtern oppreſſion, a few particulars reſpecting the life of this truly worthy man cannot be here omitted. He was born July 20, 1728, at Old-Martin-hall, in the pariſhes of Ellesmere and Whittington, in Shropſhire, of very reſpectable and rather wealthy parents. But his father dying when he was only 12 years old, and his mother marrying again, the object of our remarks ſoon experienced the withholden protection of his mother, and the moſt unmerciful and cruel treatment of his ſtep-father. Indeed, the ſeverity he endured was ſo great that he was frequently laid up, and often reſcued by his neighbours from the tyrannic graſp of his father-in-law. But, alas! nothing could ſubdue the inexorable temper of his ſofter parent; and the oppreſſed youth determined to leave his home, and try his fortune in the Metropolis. This happened ſoon after the breaking-out of the French war in 1744, when, having proceeded on his journey as far as Worceſter, and finding there a hot preſs for ſoldiers, he did not reliſh the probability of a military attachment, but adopted what he conceived to be the leaſt of two evils, and returned back again. For this ſelf-defenſive offence he was regularly and ſyſtematically thraſhed every Tueſday and Saturday for nearly three years, when, unable any longer to endure his unmerited ſufferings, he once more bid an eternal adieu to his unpropitious habitation, and arrived in London on the 25th of March, 1748, where he ſoon found protectors in the late Mr. Nourſe, of the Strand, and Mr. Richard Manby, of Ludgate-hill; the latter of whom he ſucceeded in buſineſs. He married, March 27, 1757, Anne daughter of Mr. Humphry Gregory, of Twemlowes, near Whitchurch, Shropſhire, by whom he had 14 children, nine of which died young, of the ſmall pox, and two ſons and three daughters now ſurvive him. His wife died April 1, 1801. The libraries of many very eminent and diſtinguiſhed characters paſſed through his hands; his offers on purchaſing them were liberal; and, being content with ſmall profits, he

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soon found himself supported by a numerous and respectable set of friends, not one of whom ever quitted him. Before the American Revolution his house was the rendezvous of the Clergy of that country; and when that unfortunate event took place, both his purse and his table were open to their wants. About 22 years ago he became totally blind; but was relieved from that malady by the judicious hand of Baron de Wenzel, and enjoyed his eyesight to the last. He was naturally of a weak habit of body; but his extreme temperance and uninterrupted complacency of mind inured to him an almost constant flow of health and spirits. To do good was his delight; to communicate happiness to all he could was his unceasing aim. He was a most amiable and indulgent parent, a sincere friend, and, in the strictest sense of the word, an honest man. The following anecdote appeared in several of the public prints immediately on his death, doubtlessly there inserted by some grateful friend, as a memorial of the goodness of his heart: "Seven years ago, on the failure of his less fortunate next door neighbour, he invited him to his house, and relinquished business, to give him the opportunity of keeping on the spot: his kind intentions met with success; and he frequently expressed the pleasure he felt at seeing his friend prosper under his roof."

1st. In Seymour-street, aged 52, Gen. Crosbie, colonel of the 53d Foot.

At her house on Croom's-hill, Greenwich, Kent, aged 90, Mrs. Jane Allen.

At his father's house on Stamford-hill, co. Middlesex, Henry-George Heintz, esq. eldest son of Elias H. esq.

At Chippenham, Wilts, in an advanced age, deeply lamented by her family and numerous friends, Mrs. Arnold, relict of Henry A. esq. (whose death is inserted in vol. LXIV. p. 283), and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Waldo, formerly rector of Aston-Clinton, Bucks. To record the transcendant virtues of departed Worth becomes the pen of the faithful Biographer, in order that the living, on the frequent recollection of a well-spent life, may profit by the example. In the shade of obscurity this truly excellent woman practised those divine precepts which adorn and dignify the Christian character. Constant and uniform in her attendance on public worship (from which she never absented but on the greatest necessity), her delight was in the religious assemblies, as in the bosom of her family were the writings of those orthodox Divines which have added lustre to the cause of true Religion. If unaffected devotion to the Supreme Being, inoffensive demeanour, Christian love, and true benevolence to her fellow-creatures, and a serenity of temper seldom equaled, constantly exhibited in her conduct, is to excel, justly may it be said she did so. Such was the life of the revered subject of this article, and tranquil was her death; an apparent peaceful slumber preceded her dissolution, which was momentary, happily exempt from the struggles of Nature, affording to survivors the most solid comfort in the contemplation of the death of the truly pious.

19. Mrs. Forster, wife of the Rev. Dr. F. master of the Free School in Norwich. By her cloaths accidentally catching fire, she was so dreadfully burnt as to cause her death in 12 hours.

20. Edward Allen, esq. principal of the Hon. Society of Clifford's inn.

At his chambers in Lincoln's inn, Walter Long, esq. bencher of that Honourable Society, and senior judge of the Sheriff's Court of the City of London.

In his 23d year, Mr. James Donaldson, jun. of Bloomsbury square, late partner with his father as a surveyor.

21. In child-bed, aged 33, Mrs. Anne Uffington, wife of Mr. U. gold-beater, of Fore-street, Cripplegate, and daughter of Mr. Joshua Gregory, of the same street. She was justly the pride and delight of her parents; whilst her affability and sweetness of temper endeared her to all her acquaintance. Severe, therefore, must be the loss to him from whom so much excellence is so unexpectedly and prematurely removed.

24. Mrs. Gell, widow of the late Col. G. of Nott's-hill, near Bayswater. She had entertained a party on the preceding night, and it is supposed that, after they went away, she fell asleep with her head on the table, and that the candle caught her head-dress, whereby she was burnt to death, leaving a family of ten children.

25. In his 70th year, 64 of which he had followed his profession as a watch-maker, &c. Mr. Frodsham, who had resided more than 50 years in Kingsgate-street, Bloomsbury. He was one of the commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament, in 1763, to inspect the principles of the time-keepers invented by Mr. Harrison.

*** PROMOTIONS, &c. *unavoidably deferred.*

BILL OF MORTALITY, from February 24, to March 24, 1807.

Christened.			Buried.					
Males	605	1261	Males	882	1666	Between	2 and 5	134
Females	656		Females	784			5 and 10	43
							10 and 20	65
Whereof have died under 2 years old					316		20 and 30	124
							30 and 40	177
							40 and 50	180

50 and 60	181		
60 and 70	183		
70 and 80	142		
80 and 90	43		
90 and 100	4		
100	0	105	0

Peck Loaf 4s. 3d.; 4s. 3d.; 4s. 2d.; 4s. 2d.

Salt £.1. 0s. 0d. per bushel; 4d. ½ per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending March 21, 1807.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex.	82	10	48	0	37	11	32	2	43	2
Surrey	86	8	42	0	40	0	33	4	40	6
Hertford	75	5	43	0	40	0	27	8	37	9
Bedford	76	3	52	0	38	2	26	8	41	2
Huntingd.	76	4	00	0	36	8	23	10	36	11
Northam.	73	0	51	9	35	8	23	10	38	6
Rutland	74	3	48	0	37	0	23	0	42	6
Leiceſter	73	7	46	11	38	5	24	9	38	7
Nottingh.	76	1	47	0	41	6	26	10	43	6
Derby	78	4	00	0	42	10	27	8	48	6
Stafford	76	10	00	0	42	11	28	7	47	10
Salop	72	4	56	0	41	0	29	6	55	1
Hereford	74	1	46	4	36	10	27	6	43	0
Worceſt.	76	9	00	0	41	1	33	6	44	8
Warwick	80	7	00	0	41	1	29	8	48	8
Wilts	76	6	00	0	38	2	32	10	53	0
Berks	84	4	00	0	37	6	31	10	47	3
Oxford	80	2	00	0	34	5	29	10	42	3
Bucks	79	6	00	0	36	10	28	8	44	10
Brecon	73	7	51	2	38	4	21	4	00	0
Montgo.	69	2	00	0	36	9	25	10	00	0
Radnor	69	8	00	0	36	10	22	1	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

76 5|47 11 38 2|26 9|43 4

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

68 3|35 6|32 2|24 6,39 4

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	78	8	41	6	36	10	29	9	41	9
Kent	85	0	47	0	40	3	35	6	39	6
Suſſex	80	10	00	0	41	0	34	3	00	●
Suffolk	77	9	44	0	35	10	31	0	35	5
Cambrid.	73	8	43	6	34	6	29	9	34	1
Norfolk	74	0	47	3	34	10	24	3	34	11
Lincoln	76	5	46	4	36	10	22	10	38	10
York	71	4	41	7	37	9	20	0	1	10
Durham	77	9	00	0	00	0	26	9	00	0
Northum.	71	10	50	5	37	4	27	8	00	0
Cumberl.	69	2	52	4	39	1	27	6	00	0
Weſtmor.	77	5	57	6	40	6	29	8	00	0
Lancaſter	75	9	00	0	37	4	27	6	45	6
Cheſter	72	2	00	0	44	0	28	7	00	●
Flint	69	8	00	0	00	0	25	6	00	●
Denbigh	82	9	00	0	44	7	25	7	51	8
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarvon	74	8	00	0	39	0	20	4	00	0
Merionet.	78	8	00	0	42	0	23	9	00	●
Cardigan	77	5	00	0	00	0	17	1	00	●
Pembroke	67	3	00	0	34	7	18	2	00	0
Carmarth.	76	0	00	0	34	10	20	0	00	●
Glamorg.	73	5	00	0	35	7	21	4	00	0
Glouceſt.	78	7	00	0	38	6	28	10	45	11
Somerſet	79	5	00	0	36	4	24	1	42	0
Monmo.	75	9	00	0	38	0	23	5	00	●
Devon	82	11	00	0	35	0	25	9	00	●
Cornwall	81	0	00	0	36	8	22	10	00	0
Dorſet	78	6	00	0	35	6	33	5	52	0
Hants	81	7	00	0	39	0	33	11	44	0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Diſtricts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Peaſe		Oatmeal		Beer or Big	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
75	11	48	0	37	5	26	1	42	3	48	9	39	11	00	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, March 23:

Fine 70s. to 72s.—Seconds 66s. to 68s.—Pollard 25s. to 28s.—Bran 8s. to 10s. 6d.

Return of Flour, March 7 to March 13, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 11,111 Sacks. Average 70s. 1d.—0s. 3d.½ lower than the laſt Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, March 21, 43s. 4d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Mar. 25, 1807, is 34s. 10d.½ per Cwt. excluſive of the Duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, March 23:

Kent Bags	4l. 10s. to 5l. 16s.	Kent Pockets	5l. 0s. to 6l. 10s.
Suſſex Ditto	4l. 10s. to 5l. 6s.	Suſſex Ditto	4l. 15s. to 6l. 0s.
Eſſex Ditto	4l. 10s. to 5l. 6s.	Farnham Ditto	8l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, March 23:

St. James's—Hay	3l. 0s.	0d. to 3l. 5s.	0d.	Average 4l. 2s. 6d.
Clover	2l. 0s.	0d. to 3l. 10s.	0d.	Average 2l. 15s. 0d.
Whitechapel—Hay	3l. 18s.	0d. to 5l. 8s.	0d.	Average 4l. 13s. 0d.
Clover	4l. 10s.	0d. to 5l. 10s.	0d.	Average 5l. 3s. 0d.
Straw	2l. 10s	0d. to 3l. 8s.	0d.	Average 2l. 19s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, March 23. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.
Mutton	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Lamb	4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.
Veal	4s. 6d. to 6s. 4d.		

COALS, March 20: Newcaſtle 44s. 0d. to 50s. 0d. Sunderland 44s. 3d. to 46s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 76s. Mottled 88s. Curd 92s. CANDLES, 10s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 11s. 6d.

TALLOW, per ſtone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 6d.½ Clare Market 3s. 6d. Whitechapel 3s. 5d.½

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1807.

Days	Bank Stock.	3perCt. Bk Red.	3perCent. Consols.	4perCt. Consol.	5perCt. Navy.	5perCt. 1797.	Long Annᵗˢ.	Short Annᵗˢ.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequ. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annᵗˢ.	New Annᵗˢ.	Omnium.	Irish 5perCt.	Impˡ 3perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28	225	shut	62½ a ⅛	81⅛	95¼		17⅛		185½	2 a 1 pr.	3 a 2 dif.			shut				19 16 0	2 perCt. dise.
1	Sunday																		
2	226	shut	62⅛	81⅛	95⅛		shut		186		par 3 dif.			shut			62½	19 16 0	2 perCt. dise.
3	224½	shut	62⅛ a ¼	80⅝	95		shut		180	par 1 d.	1-a 3 dif.			shut				19 16 0	2 perCt. dise.
4	shut	shut	62¼ a ⅜	shut	95⅛	shut	shut	1⅛	shut	1 d. par	par 1 dif.						62	19 16 0	2 perCt. dise.
5	227	shut	62¼ a ⅜	shut	95¼	shut	shut	shut	shut	par 2 pr.	2 a 1 dif.				¼ a 1½ pr.			19 16 0	2 perCt. dise.
6	225	shut	62⅛ a ¼	shut	96⅛	shut	shut	shut	shut	2 a 4 pr.	1 dif. 1 pr.	68½	62¾	62½	1½ a 1¾ pr.	94½	62½	19 16 0	2 perCt. dise.
7	226½	shut	62⅛ a ¼	shut	96⅛	shut	shut	shut	shut	4 pr.	1 dis. 1 pr.		shut		2 a 1½ pr.			19 16 0	2 perCt. dise.
8	Sunday																		
9	226½	shut	62½ a ⅝	shut	96½	shut	shut	shut	shut				shut		1⅞ a 1½ pr	shut		19 16 0	2 perCt. dise.
10	shut	shut	62½ a ⅝	shut	96½	shut	shut	shut	shut	4 pr.	par 2 pr.		shut		2 a 1½ pr.	shut		19 16 0	2 perCt. dise.
11	shut	shut	62¼ a ⅜	shut	96	shut	shut	shut	shut		2 dif. par	68⅝	shut		1¼ a ¼ pr.	shut	62½	19 16 0	2 perCt. dise.
12	shut	shut	62½ a ⅝	shut	96⅛	shut	shut	shut	shut	4 a 3 pr.	par 1 dif.		shut		1½ pr.	shut		19 16 0	2 perCt. dise.
13	225½	shut	62⅛ a ¼	shut	96⅛	shut	shut	shut	shut	3 a 4 pr.	par 1 dif.		shut		1¼ pr.	shut		19 16 0	2 perCt. dise.
14	shut	shut	62½ a ⅝	shut	96⅛	shut	shut	shut	shut	3 a 4 pr.	1 dif. par		shut		1½ pr.	shut		19 16 0	2 perCt. dise.
15	Sunday																		
16	shut	shut	62½ a ⅝	shut	96	shut	shut	shut	shut	3 a 4 pr.	1 dif. par		shut		1½ pr.	shut	62½	19 16 0	1 perCt. dise.
17	226	shut	62⅛ a ¼	shut	96⅛	shut	shut	shut	shut	3 a 4 pr.	par 1 dif.		shut	62½	1¼ a 2 pr.	shut	62½	19 16 0	1 perCt. dise.
18	shut	shut	62⅛ a ¼	shut	96½	shut	shut	shut	shut	3 a 4 pr.	1 dif. par		shut		1½ a ¼ pr.	shut	62½	19 16 0	1 perCt. dise.
19	231	shut	62½ a ⅝	shut	95⅝	shut	shut	shut	188	3 pr.	1 dif. 1 par		shut		1 a 1½ pr.	shut		19 17 0	1 perCt. dise.
20	shut	shut	62⅛ a ¼	shut	96	shut	shut	shut	shut	3 pr.	1 dif. 1 par		shut		1½ a 1 pr.	shut	62½	19 17 0	1 perCt. dise.
21	shut	shut	62¼	shut	95⅝	shut	shut	shut	shut	3 a 4 pr.	1 dif. par		shut		1 a ¾ pr.	shut		19 17 0	1 perCt. dise.
22	Sunday																		
23	229	shut	62½ a ⅝	shut	95⅞	shut	shut	shut	shut	3 a 4 pr.	par 1 pr.		shut		¾ pr.	shut		19 17 0	1 perCt. dise.
24	shut	shut	61⅞ a 62	shut	95¼	shut	shut	shut	shut	2 a 3 pr.	1 pr. 2 dif.		shut	61½	¼ pr. par	shut		19 17 0	1 perCt. dise.
25	shut	shut	61½ a 62	shut		shut	shut	shut	shut	2 pr.	par 1 dif.		shut		¼ a ½ pr.	shut		19 17 0	1 perCt. dise
26	228½	shut	62 a 61⅝	shut	95⅛	shut	shut	shut	shut	2 pr. par	par 2 dif.		shut		a ½ pr.	shut		19 17 0	1 perCt. dise.
27	Good Friday, no Business.																		

N. B. From the 3d of March, Bank Stock sold as above, with the Dividend for the Opening.

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BRANSCOMB and Co. Stock-Brokers, 11, Holborn, 37, Cornhill, and 39, Hay-Market.